The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE OFFICERS OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

FERNANDO WOOD WITHDRAWS FROM THE CONTEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP—TRADING WITH THE FRIENDS OF CANDIDATES FOR THE LOWER OFFICES—THE CONTEST BETWEEN KERR AND RANDALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The battle for the Speakership of the House is now being waged with much earnestness and some bitterness. The declination of Fernando Wood was a surprise. No one seriously thought he had any chance of succeeding, but his withdrawal at this early day was totally unlooked for. Wood's withdrawal is regarded as a movement in the interest of Randall, as he is known to be favorable to the election of that gentleman, and in the event of his election expects to obtain the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. The chairmanship of that committee is regarded also as the objective point of Sam Cox, who will strive to take his following to Kerr. The chances of Kerr and Randall are about equal so far as can be ascertained here, with Kerr perhaps slightly ahead. The next two days will develop movements that will practically decide the contest. Combinations are being formed in the interest of candidates for Clerk and Sergeant at Arms, and from these a trade will be made that will give the gavel to either Kerr or Randall. John G. Thompson, Chairman of the Ohio State Democratic Committee in the late campaign in that State, is being pushed for Sergeant at Arms by the united Ohio delegation. A report prevails to-night that the Ohio delegation have proposed to vote solidly for Randall if Randall's friends will agree to support Thompson. This addition to Randall's strength, it is claimed, will be sufficient to nominate him. The Clerk of the House is universally conceded to the South, the prominent candidates being Adams, of Kentucky; Banks, of Mississippi, and Du Bose, of Georgia. Banks will have great strength in the support of Lamar, who is regarded as leader of the Southern Democracy, and whose influence, it is supposed, will go far toward deciding the contest for Speaker. If Ohio decides to go for Randall and Thompson, it would perhaps induce friends of one of the candidates for Clerk to seek that alliance. Ohio may vote for Cox on first ballot, but between Kerr and Randall will most likely prefer the latter. The election of Randall by such a combination would be a signal victory for the inflationists of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

MR. TOBEY DECLINES THE APPOINTMENT—REASONS FOR ACCEPTING COMMISSIONER SMITH'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Mr. E. S. Tobey, of Boston, informed Secretary Chandler this afternoon that he feels obliged to decline the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, tendered him by the President, as private business, and especially a large trust recently confided to him, will require his personal attention at home. Secretary Chandler expresses great disappointment at this declination, as he felt sure that he had secured the right man for the place, and that, with Mr. Tobey at the head of the bureau, and new men succeeding all the old employes removed last Saturday, it would no longer be made a subject of suspicion, whether well or ill founded. Mr. Tobey is President of the American Missionary Association, and a retired merchant of the highest standing. Commissioner Smith was Secretary of the same religious organization, and was recommended for appointment by Mr. Tobey's predecessor, Senator Buckingham. In accepting Commissioner Smith's resignation the President and the Secretary of the Interior have both assured him of their unimpaired confidence in him, and it is thoroughly understood that the change is based only upon the considerations of expediency above indicated. As a proof of this feeling, Secretary Chandler has invited Commissioner Smith to remain in the Department as his confidential clerk in immediate charge of the business coming up to the Secretary from the bureau. It is not yet determined to whom the Commissionership will next be tendered.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

GEN. CROOK'S REPORT—HE WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE SIOUX HELD TO A CLOSER OBSERVANCE OF THE TREATY OF 1868.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Gen. Crook's annual report is very brief, owing to his having just assumed command of the Department of the Platte. However, since he assumed command he has made several trips to the important Indian Agencies, and one trip to the Black Hills, on which latter, it will be remembered, he issued a proclamation to the miners that they were there in violation of the Sioux treaty of 1868. It is to this latter matter that the General calls particular attention and says he thinks the settlers bordering the Sioux reservation have just ground for complaint when they claim that the Sioux violated the treaty time and again every Summer, stealing their stock and absolutely breaking them up in business; and this violation of the treaty is by Indians who are fed and clothed by the Government, supported by taxes paid by the frontiersman as well as other citizens and tax-payers. Then when these same settlers, impoverished by the raids of the Sioux, go to the Black Hills country by the way Indians seldom travel on account of the terrible thunder-storms prevailing there in Summer and the deep snows in Winter, for the purpose of prospecting for mines, they are charged with violation of the treaty, the main provisions of which the Indians have never regarded. The General says that there are two sides to this story, and the frontiersmen's should be heard as well as the Indians' story.

Gen. Crook has for many years been in command of sections of the country inhabited by Indian tribes. Gentlemen best acquainted with his movements say that by him the hostile tribes of Northern California were conquered as early as 1856, and ten years later his vigorous campaigns in Idaho, Oregon, and Northern Nevada secured a permanent peace to that entire section and opened valuable mines that have since poured millions of solid dollars into the national Treasury. Passing rapidly from Oregon to Arizona he again distinguished himself by a campaign against the Apaches, which was short, sharp, and decisive; and when, three years ago, no one was safe from the terrible Apaches—the American Bedouins—to-day the highways of that Territory are as safe as the avenues of this city, and the mining interests of the country are now being worked unmolested, and bid fair to rival, if they do not surpass, those of Nevada. These are some of the results of a policy tempered in its most severe lines by mercy and true kindness.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUITS.

THE COMPANY DISCONTINUE THEIR SUITS TO RECOVER MONEYS PAID BY IRWIN FOR LOBBYING PURPOSES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—It will be remembered that in February last the Pacific Mail Steamship Company entered suits at law by their attorneys, Messrs. Bell Bartlett, J. Wilson, and A. G. Riddle, against the following persons, to recover back certain sums of money alleged to have been paid to them as follows, by R. B. Irwin, to secure their services in aid of securing the Congressional subsidy: Charles Abert, $7,000; J. G. Berrett, $10,000; E. H. Cormick, $5,000; A. B. Corwine, $3,600; H. G. Fant, $12,000; J. H. Hersey, $11,000; Donn Piatt, $5,000; W. B. Shaw, $15,000, and John Boyd, $4,500.

The writs in the cases of Abert, Cormick, and Corwine, were returned "not found," and the others appeared by attorney, Messrs. T. T. Crittenden, R. H. Webb, and John A. Clarke appearing for some, and most of the cases were on the calender of the present (November) term of the Circuit Court for trial.

The plaintiffs' attorneys have discontinued the cases against Messrs. Berrett, Shaw, and Hersey, and it is understood that the same course will be taken as to the other cases.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE DECEMBER GOLD SALE—NAVY AND ARMY ORDERS—THE CASE OF SUPERINTENDENT HOAG—ITALY TO TAKE PART IN THE CENTENNIAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—There will be no sales of Treasury gold ordered for the month of December, the currency balance being large enough to obviate the need of any such sales, which the Secretary says are never ordered for any other purpose than to replenish it.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $10,558,139; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $42,130,000; coin, including $19,730,000 in coin certificates, $70,127,823; outstanding legal tenders, $373,236,244.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the retirement of $764,472 of outstanding legal tenders, that amount being eighty per cent. of the amount of national bank circulation issued during the month. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $601,145, and the Customs receipts were $631,431.

Charles P. Dunaway has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District, and Hart Vance for the Second Indiana District.

Assistant Surgeons Charles A. Siegfried, N. McP. Ferebee, Thomas H. Streets, J. W. Buel, Howard Smith, John F. Bransford, M. H. Simons, and James R. Waggener have been ordered to examination preliminary to promotion. Gunner William J. Ferguson has been ordered to the Marion. Midshipman Samuel C. Lemly has reported his return home, having been detached from the Monongahela, in the South Atlantic Station, and placed on waiting orders. Mate John Odenthal has been detached from the command of the tug Florence and ordered to the Pawnee. Passed Assistant Paymaster O. C. Tiffany has been detached from the coast survey steamer Blake and ordered to settle his accounts. Assistant Paymaster Read Frazer has been detached from the Intrepid and ordered to settle his accounts. Boatswain Edward Crissey has been detached from the Pensacola Navy-yard and ordered to the command of the tug Fortune.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department of the United States Army have been made: Surgeon Ebenezer Swift, relieved from duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., and ordered to duty as Medical Director of the Department of the Gulf. Assistant Surgeon Van Duren Hubbard is relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to proceed to New-York City, and report by letter upon his arrival to the Surgeon General. Assistant Surgeon Augustus A. Yeomans is relieved from temporary duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., and ordered to duty in the Department of Texas. The order of Nov. 8, relieving Assistant Surgeon J. H. T. King from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and ordering him to examination for promotion, and then to report for duty in the Department of Texas, has been revoked.

The dispatch from Topeka, Kan., in regard to the alleged contemplated removal of Superintendent Hoag, and apparently connecting him with "the Pottawatomie Ring," is pronounced erroneous. Superintendent Hoag has not been removed, and his removal has not been contemplated, and his only connection with the Pottawatomie matters is that, as an officer of the Government, he is diligently prosecuting those who have defrauded the Indians.

The State Department has received official information that the Government of Italy has concluded to participate in the Centennial. The authorities now revoke their declination to take part, which was based upon financial considerations, and desire to occupy the space originally reserved for Italy. They also inquire what space can be specially allotted for Italian exhibitors in the gallery of fine arts.

The Post Office Department to-day issued a circular to Postmasters informing them and the public that on and after Jan. 1, 1876, the single rate of letter postage between the United States and Japan by direct service via San Francisco will be reduced from fifteen to twelve cents per half ounce or fraction thereof, prepayment obligatory.

The railway postal car for the West on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which has heretofore been dispatched by the 11:30 P. M. train, will hereafter leave Washington at 7:40 P. M., in order to effect a better local service for points between Grafton and the Chicago Junction. A Western mail will also be sent by the 11:40 P. M. train, but in closed pouches.

The Signal Office reports a wind velocity of 156 miles per hour on Mount Washington this afternoon. This is the highest velocity recorded at that station since its establishment. The temperature was twenty-four degrees below zero.

It is said, upon apparently good authority, that President Grant has determined to remove E. F. Dunne, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona Territory, on account of the position which he has assumed in public speeches on the school fund question. He is an ardent Catholic, and has indicated his desire that his coreligionists shall have a share of the common school fund set apart for their especial control. This places him in open opposition to the President's Iowa speech on the school question.

On Wednesday next a Fast Mail Train will be started between New-York and St. Louis. It will leave New-York early in the evening and make the run to St. Louis in thirty-four or thirty-six hours. The present time between the two cities is forty-six hours.

The Supreme Court room was unusually crowded to-day during the rendering of the decision in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad. As soon as the purport of the decision was ascertained there was a wild rush made for telegraph wires, and an indiscriminate scramble to obtain precedence in filing dispatches for New-York bankers announcing the character of the decision.

A COMMISSION ON CITY GOVERNMENT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The Governor has appointed the following commission to devise a plan for the government of cities: William M. Evarts, of New-York; Samuel Hand, of Albany; E. L. Godkin, of New-York; Edward Cooper, of New-York; Martin B. Anderson, of Rochester; John A. Lott, of Brooklyn; James C. Carter, of New-York; Oswald Ottendorfer, of New-York; William Allen Butler, of Yonkers; Simon Stern, of New-York; Joshua M. Van Cott, of Brooklyn, and Henry F. Dimock of Brooklyn.

A BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.

OTTAWA, Nov. 29.—Hon. John Young gives notice in the *Official Gazette* that application will be made the next session of Parliament for an act of incorporation to construct the Royal Albert Bridge across the St. Lawrence at or near St. Helen's Island, to connect the Eastern, Western, and Northern railways of Canada with the Eastern and American railways on the south side of the river. The bridge will also be adapted to the running of city cars, and for ordinary traffic as well as for foot travel.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—To-night's revival meeting at the depot building was largely attended. At its adjournment a father's meeting was held in Dr. McCook's church, and a prayer-meeting for young men in Dr. Hatfield's church, the latter being densely crowded.

MINING STOCK MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Mining shares to-day were quoted as follows: Consolidated Virginia, 371; California, 71; Chollar, 84; Segregated Belcher, 76; Ophir, 59¼; Savage, 96; Imperial, 8.

THE WHISKY RING TRIALS.

IMPORTANT LINE OF TESTIMONY.

EVIDENCE OF AN EX-DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE—AVERY, M'DONALD, AND JOYCE LONG SUSPECTED—COMPARISON OF HANDWRITING—THE TELEGRAMS FROM WASHINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—In the Avery trial to-day A. C. Rogers, at one time Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, testified as to various matters concerning the workings of the Internal Revenue Office at Washington, among other things as follows: I once organized a raid without Avery's knowledge; Avery complained of it and said he regarded it as an imputation against him; Douglass said the secrets leaked out some way, and he intended to confine them to as few as possible; that was the New-Orleans expedition, and it was successful.

John M. Douglass testified that he was Commissioner of Internal Revenue from 1871 to May last. Subsequent to the New-Orleans raid, I wanted to try this district; the news got out in some way; I then became convinced that it would be necessary to get rid of some of the officers; I sent Joyce to California, so that I could have the books in this district examined; I had my suspicion as to McDonald and Joyce some time before this; information of my raids got out in some way; I was disappointed in the first contemplated raid on New-Orleans; Avery knew nothing of the successful raid on that place; he came to my office and complained that my action reflected upon him; in the Fall of 1874 I concluded to change the Supervisors, and talked with the President and Secretary Bristow about it; as soon as the elections were over I recommended the changes; I wanted to send McDonald and Joyce to Philadelphia; there was a great pressure brought to bear upon the President, and McDonald and Joyce were not transferred as I had recommended.

Counsel for Avery objected to a question as to whether Babcock came to see witness about retaining McDonald and Joyce in their district.

Gen. Henderson stated that he intended to prove that Gen. Babcock was in this Ring, and with this view W. D. W. Barnard was called and asked to compare a telegram handed him with a letter from Babcock written to Barnard.

The latter thought the telegram was not written by Babcock.

Douglass was recalled, but could not recognize the telegram as having been written by Babcock.

E. R. Chapman was then called, and said he was a judge of handwriting, and had no hesitation in saying the telegram and letter were written by the same person.

Mr. Gilfillan, Cashier in the United States Treasury at Washington, who said he was an expert in handwriting, testified that the letter and telegram were written by the same hand.

John R. Donahue, clerk in the Western Union Telegraph Office, was then called, and identified various telegrams as having been received and sent from here from 1873 to 1875.

Gen. Henderson wished to read the telegrams, but Judge Krum objected and stigmatized the proceeding as one simply to bolster up this case and involve the jury in a muddle as to who was being tried. The telegrams were Babcock's and not Avery's. He said they were introduced also to make a drive at the White House.

After a long debate the telegrams were admitted, as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25, 1871.

GEN. O. E. BACCOCK: Poor Ford is dead. McDonald is with his body. Let the President act cautiously with the successor-ship.

(Signed,) JOHN A. JOYCE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27, 1873.

GEN. O. E. BABCOCK: The bondsmen prefer the man they have recommended. An expression from the President to his friends here will secure everything. Let the President do for the best. Depend upon McDonald and myself to stand by his actions to the last. (Signed) JOHN A. JOYCE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28, 1873.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY U. S. GRANT: We have the honor to recommend Col. Constantine Maguire for Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Missouri. (Signed,)

JOHN A. JOYCE,
WM. PATRICK,
C. A. NEWCOMB,
JOHN McDONALD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28, 1873.

GEN. BABCOCK: See dispatch to President. We mean it. Mum. (Signed) JOYCE.

ST. LOUIS, March 14, 1874.

GEN. BABCOCK: Start for San Francisco to-morrow night. Make D. call off his scandal hounds that only blacken the memory of poor Ford and friends. Business. (Signed) J.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27, 1874.

GEN. BABCOCK: Have you talked with D.? Are things right? How? Answer. (Signed,) J.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3, 1874.

GEN. BABCOCK: Has Secretary or Commissioner ordered anybody here? (Signed.) J.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3, 1875.

GEN. BABCOCK: We have official information that the enemy weakens. Push things.

(Signed,) SYLPH.

ST. LOUIS, April 23, 1875.

GEN. BABCOCK: Tell Mack to see Parker, of Colorado, and telegraph to Commissioner. Crush out St. Louis enemies. (Signed,) GRITS.

The following is the dispatch the handwriting of which was identified as that of Gen. O. E. Babcock:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1874.

GEN. JOHN McDONALD, ST. LOUIS: I succeeded. They will not go. I will write you.

(Signed,) SYLPH.

THE MILWAUKEE TRIALS—A MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL OVERRULED.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day several more witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution in the case of Tait and Weimer, charged with conspiracy to defraud the revenue.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Schlitz and Bergenthal was argued before Judge Drummond this evening and overruled.

AN UNAUTHORIZED REPORT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Neither Gov. Tilden nor the Capitol Commissioners selected Messrs. Felter and Banta to inspect the new Capitol work and report thereon. The men are not known to the Governor or the Commissioners. Consequently their report as published in this morning's papers is not entitled to the consideration sought to be obtained for it. Competent architects have been engaged some time, by direction of the Commissioners, in making a thorough inspection of the work, and, in due time, the result of their labors will be given to the public.

THE HUDSON CANAL CLOSED.

MILFORD, Penn., Nov. 29.—The last boat for the season of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was loaded at Honesdale on Saturday

CONNECTICUT BAR ASSOCIATION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 29.—The Connecticut Bar Association held a business meeting in this city this afternoon, followed by a banquet this evening. At the banquet Judge Origen S. Seymour presided and made a short address. Among those who responded to toasts were Gov. Ingersoll, ex-Gov. Chauncey T. Cleveland, Senator Eaton, R. D. Hubbard, Judge Dwight Loomis, Simeon E. Baldwin, E. K. Foster, W. T. Elmer, and others. Resolutions were passed recommending various improvements in court practice and rules.

HEAVY GALES.

DAMAGE ON SEA AND LAND BY THE HIGH WIND OF THE PAST TWO DAYS.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—A severe gale of wind prevailed here to-day. At one time the velocity of the wind reached sixty-five miles an hour. It seems to have extended all along the New-England coast. At Waterville a large public school building was completely unroofed. School was in session, but none of the children were seriously hurt. At Skowhegan, Me., a load of hay was blown over by the wind, and James Hill, who was riding on it, received what is thought fatal injuries. Reports from several other points indicate rapidly falling mercury and unusually high wind, though no special damage was done.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29.—The schooner John Manlove, from Narragansett Ferry, for New-York, with a cargo of wood, struck on Goose Island on Saturday night, but got off next morning leaking badly, and preparations were made to abandon her, when the cutter Samuel Dexter came up, and assisted her into New-Haven, where she lies in the mud, full of water.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 29.—The schooner Speaker, of and for New-York, while at anchor near Thatcher's Island, during a gale this afternoon, parted her cable, and went ashore. The crew were saved, but the vessel lies badly, and it is feared will prove a total loss. The schooner Notice arrived here to-day, and reports having spoken the fishing schooner F. J. Babson, of this port, a week since. The latter had lost two of her crew, Thomas Morrisey and Edward Collins, by the capsizing of a dory.

NEW-BEDFORD, Nov. 29.—During the gale to-day the schooner Lucy May, of Haverhill, loaded with 270 tons of coal, dragged her anchors and swung broadside on the rocks. The vessel was new and cost $10,000.

WALDOBORO, Me., Nov. 29.—During a severe blow this afternoon the schooner John Somes, from Portland, bound to Grand Menan, capsized in Booth's Bay harbor and sunk. Capt. Gott and one hand were lost, while three hands were saved.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 29.—The bark Gazelle, of Prince Edward Island, was wrecked at Port Nova on the 26th inst. The vessel is a total loss. The crew were saved. The brig Iris, of St. John, New-Brunswick, was totally wrecked on Scatterie Island on the 24th inst. The crew reached Sidney safely.

The schooner Sylvian, from Boston for Sydney, arrived here to-day in charge of the mate, who reports that Capt. N. Martelle was washed overboard on Monday last, eighty miles west of Cape Sable. The Sylvian had a boat stove in and the galley-house and rails washed away.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Nov. 29.—Last night six inches of snow fell, and a furious gale blew from the south-west.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Nov. 29.—The schooner Bentley, coal laden, is ashore at the head of Simcoe Island.

The steam-barge Ivanhoe is ashore at Oak Point.

A large schooner, name unknown, is ashore on Carleton Island.

GODERICH, Nov. 29.—The gale last night was the worst experienced on Lake Huron this season. A heavy sea is running, and considerable damage has been done to the shipping in the harbor.

COLLINGWOOD, Nov. 29.—The water in the bay is two feet above the high-water mark. The sea is the heaviest ever seen at this port. The schooner Philo Scoville broke from her moorings last night, and lies in a dangerous position. Fears are entertained for the steamer Seymour, three days overdue, from Sault Ste. Marie.

PORT COLBORNE, Nov. 29.—Vessels are making every effort to get through the canal before the ice thickens. The steam barge Tecumseh is ashore between the piers. The water is very low.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—A gale of wind has prevailed along the Hudson River to-day, and it is feared serious damage has been done. An unknown schooner was blown ashore on the flats, between Soopoint and Fishkill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Signal Service observer at Cape Hatteras reports the following: "The British bark Edwin, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, J. N. Berden, master, 633 tons register, from Dublin via. St. Thomas, West Indies, Nov. 13, in ballast, bound to Hampton Roads, Va., struck on Diamond Shoals, nine miles at sea, off Hatteras light, at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 26th inst., and sprang a leak. She was kept afloat two days, but becoming unmanageable, was beached twelve miles north of Hatteras light, with eight feet of water in her hold, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th. The ship's material is being landed, as she is supposed to be a total wreck. The wrecking steamer is expected by the noon of the 30th inst. There were fifteen persons on board, including the Captain's wife and two children. Moderate wind and fair weather prevailed at the time of beaching, with a light swell from the north-east."

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The bark Florence, from Port Discovery, for this port, laden with lumber, foundered off Umpqua River Nov. 17. The crew, consisting of Capt. Dayton, the chief mate, Anderson; the second mate, Carey; five seamen, and a Chinese cook, took to a boat. On the morning of Thursday, the 18th, while attempting to land, the boat capsized and all were drowned except Daniel Dairy, who was picked up and cared for by Indians. The vessel drifted ashore during the night.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—A north-west gale of great fury, with intense cold, has prevailed on Lake Huron since last night, and will prove disastrous to shipping outside. The schooners Groton and Bridgewater are ashore at Waugoshance. The bark Sweepstakes broke loose from the propeller Jenness off Point au Barques before daylight this morning. She was soon lost sight of, and it is feared is lost with her crew. The propeller Trader was obliged to cast off her tow of three barges above Point au Barques. One of them, the Waunecan, water-logged and went on the reef just above the Point. The crew, it is supposed, are all lost. The Captain's name was McKenzie; he lived in Detroit, and had his wife and two children on board. The other barges succeeded in reaching Sand Beach Harbor. At the latter place are the steamers Portage Belle, Cross, and Dunlap. The schooner Genoa has been taken off the beach and is on her way down.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The *Commercial's* Petoskey (Mich.) special says: "Early this morning the schooner Pamlico, of Chicago, with a cargo of wheat for Buffalo, was obliged to run ashore in Little Traverse Bay to save the lives of her crew. Her sails were gone, and the anchors, covered with ice, were frozen to the deck so hard that they could not be moved. She has four feet of water in her hold, and will require a tug and steam pumps to get her off."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The storm of last night was a severe one on Lake Erie. The wind blew a gale and the weather was very cold. The schooner Saginaw, loaded with sulphur for Cleveland went ashore at Ashtabula, and is probably a total loss. The three barges, H. A. Chamberlain, George Kelly, and H. G., in tow of the steam barge Elmira, bound from Buffalo to Saginaw, were left at anchor off this port, the Elmira coming in to coal. The heavy sea this morning parted the anchor-chains of the Chamberlain and Kelly, and both vessels went ashore. The former broke in two and is a total loss. The latter may be got off. The H. G.'s anchor held, and she was brought in by a tug. No lives were lost on any of the vessels. The Chamberlain is owned by Ferris Bros., of Bay City, and the Kelly by William Kelly and Capt. Kehoe, of Bay City. No insurance on either vessel.

ARKANSAS FINANCES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 29.—The State commenced paying currency to-day for the first time in five years.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK BY THE MARK LANE EXPRESS—DROUGHT IN ALGERIA.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain markets for the past week, says England has had a dragging trade, with occasional decline, owing chiefly to the want of condition in the samples. In Holland and Belgium former rates are maintained. In Germany there have been slight fluctuations. In France the quotations are generally unchanged, although in some provincial markets there has been an advance of a shilling, owing to small supplies. Algeria is suffering from severe drought.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

M. DE LESSEPS' VIEWS ON THE BRITISH PURCHASE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—M. De Lesseps has issued a circular, in which he says he regards England's purchase of the Khédive's shares as a fortunate thing, and the consequence will be the renunciation by the British Government of its former hostility to the interests of the shareholders of the canal.

INQUIRY INTO THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 30—4 A. M.—The *Morning Echo* says Right Hon. Stephen Cave, Paymaster General, will go to Egypt to inquire into the financial condition of the Khédive's Government.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

THE MARGARY COMMISSION LIKELY TO BE OPPOSED.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A telegram from Shanghai says that the British Inquiry Commission met a traveler who warned them that a large force was assembled at Yunnan, and resistance to the investigation into the murder of Mr. Margary might be expected.

THE MALAY OUTBREAK.

RESISTANCE TO THE BRITISH TROOPS AT PERAK NOT EXPECTED.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Penang says it is not expected that the British troops will meet with any serious resistance at Perak.

CENTRAL ASIA.

HEAVY RUSSIAN LOSSES IN THE KHOKAND INSURRECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The *Morning Standard* publishes a special telegram from Vienna, which says that accounts from Tiflis represent the Russian losses in the recent rising at Khokand as being heavy. Part of the garrison at Khokand were massacred.

APPREHENDED MASSACRE OF RUSSIAN GARRISONS.

LONDON, Nov. 30—6 A. M.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* reports that no reassuring news from Khokand was received at St. Petersburg yesterday.

It is feared that a majority of the smaller Russian garrisons have already been massacred, and that Khokand is surrounded by the natives.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

MASSACRE OF 1,200 EGYPTIANS BY ABYSSINIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The *Daily News* publishes a special telegram from Alexandria today, which says the Abyssinians had surprised and killed a body of 1,200 Egyptians, including seventeen officers.

FRANCE.

PASSAGE OF THE ARRONDISSEMENT CLAUSE OF THE ELECTORAL BILL.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The Assembly has finally adopted the clause of the Electoral bill providing for voting by arrondissements. In the division the Assembly stood 401 for and 200 against the clause.

SPAIN.

BOMBARDMENT OF SAN SEBASTIAN BY CARLISTS RESUMED.

HENDAYE, Nov. 29.—The Carlists have commenced again a vigorous bombardment of San Sebastian.

CUBA.

CELEBRATION OF KING ALFONSO'S BIRTHDAY.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—The birthday of King Alfonso was celebrated yesterday by festivities at the Government Palace and a fine military and civic procession.

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

FRANKLIN, La., Nov. 29.—On Saturday last Charles Atkinson, colored, aged twenty years, committed an outrage on a little white girl, five years old, the daughter of a respectable widow living there. The negro was captured and lodged in jail this morning. Shortly after he was taken from the custody of the Sheriff by the enraged people, and hanged to a tree in the vicinity of the court-house.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF A TRAIN.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 29.—While the noon express train from Wellesley was rounding the sharp curve near Plainfield to-day it ran into and completely severed a large hemlock tree, two feet in diameter, which had been blown across the track. That the train should have escaped being thrown from the track is remarkable.

WINTRY WEATHER IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 29.—The weather throughout Ontario and Quebec is tempestuous and cold. At Toronto, the thermometer has fallen 35° in twenty-four hours. At Quebec, and in Ottawa district, over a foot of snow has fallen. At Quebec the thermometer is 2° above zero.

THE KASSON-REGISTER LIBEL SUIT.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 29.—The Kasson-*Register* libel suit was called for re-trial in the District Court to-day. The defendants were present and demanded trial, while the plaintiff's counsel asked and were granted until to-morrow morning to decide as to what they should do.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

PHILADELAHIA, Nov. 29.—William Kaleeses, aged eight years, residing in the northern part of the city, was bitten by a mad dog Nov. 8. The boy suffered terribly until 6 o'clock last evening, when he died. The same dog bit two other children of his owner.

THE NEW YORK AND CANADA ROAD OPEN.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The first regular train over the New York and Canada Railroad from Montreal arrived here at 5 P. M. to-day, making the run in eight hours. The road is now open for traffic.

FAILURE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Faesett & McConley, heavy grain and produce dealers of this city, failed to-day.

PHILADELPHIA BRIDGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The Highway and Survey Committees of the Councils met to-day and agreed upon reporting favorably to the Councils Thomas A. Scott's proposition to erect a temporary bridge over the Schuylkill River at Market street, to accommodate all kinds of travel. The Pennsylvania Railway Company is to build the bridge and the city to pay for it. The cost will be about $50,000.

CHARLES O'CONNOR'S ILLNESS.

AN ERRONEOUS REPORT OF HIS DEATH—ADJOURNMENT OF THE MARINE COURT IN CONSEQUENCE.

Early yesterday morning it was reported that Mr. Charles O'Conor, the distinguished lawyer, was dangerously ill, and sinking fast. Later in the day it was rumored that he was dead. This report was not true. At midnight Mr. O'Conor was still alive and sleeping soundly, but his recovery was considered very uncertain. Dr. Brown, his medical adviser, states that he is affected by paralysis of the stomach. Early in the morning he drank a small quantity of beef tea and ate a piece of toast, but up to 7 o'clock in the evening there was no evidence that this slight nourishment had been digested. By the inaction of his stomach he is being starved to death. Mr. O'Conor is at his home in Fort Washington, surrounded by his relatives and many of his personal friends, and at 11 o'clock last night, just before falling asleep, he spoke lucidly to a number of persons at his bedside. For some days past his illness has been regarded as exceedingly dangerous, and on Friday last Cardinal McCloskey administered to him the sacrament of extreme unction.

At the General Term of the Marine Court, before Justices Joachimsen and Gross, when it was falsely reported that Mr. O'Conor was dead, B. F. Russell moved an adjournment of the court as a mark of respect to his memory. Judge Joachimsen, in granting the motion, said: "While engaged in the discharge of our most important duties we are pained at the intelligence of the decease of Mr. Charles O'Conor. For more than a third of a century he has enjoyed the unlimited confidence and undivided respect of the entire community. His name was identified with purity and honesty personified. He held only one official position and that one for a very brief period. But his reputation overshadowed any distinction which any office can bestow. It is eminently proper that this court, in which Mr. O'Connor claimed to have laid the foundation of his subsequent great professional career, should now adjourn, and the court stands adjourned accordingly until to-morrow, and this order will be entered on the minutes.

When the rumor of Mr. O'Conor's death reached the City Hall, Aldermen Billings, Cole and others called upon the Mayor, and asked him if he had received any official intelligence on the subject. He replied that he had not. The Mayor was subsequently informed that Mr. O'Conor's recovery was somewhat doubtful. If the rumor had proved true, it was the intention of the Aldermen to call a special meeting for the purpose of paying a proper tribute to the memory of the great jurist.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—1 A. M.—The storm centre, last night north of Lake Ontario, is now north-east of Nova Scotia, having been followed by rapidly rising barometer, brisk and high north-westerly winds, and decidedly cold, clearing weather; the barometer is highest in the upper lake region, and falling in the North-west, with south-easterly winds, rising temperature, and occasional snow; cloudy weather, with rain, has prevailed in the Gulf States and Tennessee, and is now reported from the South Atlantic coast, with a severe "norther" in the West Gulf. The Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Rivers have continued to rise slowly.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, high barometer, easterly to northerly winds, decidedly cold, clear or partly cloudy weather, and possibly followed along the Middle Atlantic coast by snow or rain.

For the canal regions of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and possibly Virginia and Indiana, temperature considerably below freezing Tuesday night.

Cautionary signals continue at New-Orleans, Mobile, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Wood's Hole, Thatcher's Island, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1845.
3 A. M.	53°	43°	3:30 P. M.	37°	31°
6 A. M.	33°	42°	6 P. M.	35°	24°
9 A. M.	39°	45°	9 P. M.	34°	18°
12 M.	36°	44°	12 P. M.	36°	16°

Average temperature yesterday.......32⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......40⅜°

SERENADE TO SENATOR ENGLISH.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 29.—This evening the United North German Military Band serenaded the new Senator from this State, James E. English, of this city. He made a brief address, saying that it would be his aim while in office to work for the interest of Connecticut and for the United States as well. He remarked that the honor had come to him unsought, and he had taken it without making any pledge. He paid a glowing tribute to the late Senator Ferry.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day William Foster filed a bill to foreclose a mortgage for $1,600,000 against the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company. The complainant states that there has been a default in the payment of interest on the bonds, and also, he thinks, on all other bonds, and though admitting that the road is in the hands of A. L. Hopkins, the Receiver, insists that he has the first legal right to a settlement of his claims.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The Republican Ward and City Committee to-night nominated for Mayor Halsey J. Boardman, present Chairman of the Common Council. The nomination receives importance from the fact that the Republicans and Democrats have united on Cobb for the last two years.

SINGULAR CASE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 29.—The funeral of a four-year-old daughter of Nathan A. Batchelder was held here this afternoon. The services were concluded and the mourners in the carriages, when as the lid of the coffin was being fastened down the child opened and immediately closed its eyes. The funeral was not concluded. The child apparently died last Friday. Further developments are anxiously awaited.

MURDER TRIAL BEGUN.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The trial of William Watson Brown, charged with the murder of his wife Rebecca Brown, in July last, was commenced to-day in the Quarter Sessions. The coroner, physician, and a Mrs. Smith, who was in the company of Mrs. Brown at the time the deed was committed, were examined. The case will be resumed to-morrow.

THE ATHLETIC BASE-BALL CLUB.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The Athletic Base-ball Club met to-night and resolved upon proceeding to the foundation of a stock company, with a capital of $10,000, the shares to be $25 each. Mr. Thomas J. Smith, Tax Receiver of the city, was elected President for the ensuing year.

AUGUSTA JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—This was the fourth day of the Augusta Jockey Club races. The dash of one and a half miles was won by Tom O'Neil; Egypt second. Time, 2:43½.

THE UNION PACIFIC CASE.

A DECISION FOR THE ROAD.

FULL OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT—THE ROAD NOT BOUND UNDER THE ACT TO PAY INTEREST ON THE BONDS AS IT ACCRUES, BUT ONLY AT MATURITY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company against the United States was delivered to-day by Associate Justice Davis, as follows:

THE OPINION.

This is an appeal from the Court of Claims. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, conceding the right of the Government to retain one-half of the compensation due it for the transportation of the mails and military and Indian supplies, and to apply the same to reimburse the Government for interest paid by it on the bonds issued to the corporation to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line, seeks to establish by this suit its right to the other moiety. The United States, on the other hand, having paid interest on these bonds in excess of the sums credited to the company for services rendered by it, insists on its right to withhold payment altogether. The ground on which the right of retention is sought to be maintained is the general right of set-off. It is true this right, as a general principle, exists in the Government, and is commonly exercised by it when settling with those having claims against it. But manifestly the rules applicable to ordinary claims for services rendered to the United States do not apply to this controversy. The bonds in question were issued by the United States in pursuance of a scheme to aid in the construction of a great national highway. In themselves, they do not impute any obligation on the part of the corporation to pay them; and whether, when the United States has paid interest on them, an obligation arises on the part of the corporation to refund it, depends wholly on the conditions on which the bonds were delivered to the corporation and received by it. These conditions are embodied in the legislation of Congress on the subject, and if on a fair interpretation of this legislation the corporation is found to be now debtor to the United States the deduction of interest paid on bonds can be lawfully made; but if the converse proposition is ascertained to be true, the Government cannot rightfully withhold from the corporation half of its earnings. In construing an act of Congress we are not at liberty to recur to the views of individual members in debate, nor the consideration of the motives which influenced them to vote for or against its passage. The act itself speaks the will of Congress, and this is to be ascertained from the language used. But courts may, with propriety, in construing a statute, recur to the incidents of the time when it was passed, and this is frequently necessary in order to ascertain the reason as well as the meaning of particular provisions in it. Many of the provisions in the original act of 1862 are outside of the usual course of legislative action concerning grants to railroads, and cannot properly be construed without reference to the circumstances which surrounded Congress when the act was passed.

THE ROAD A NATIONAL WORK.

The war of the rebellion was in progress, and the country had become alarmed for the safety of the Pacific States, owing to complications with England. In case these complications resulted in open rupture, the loss of our Pacific possessions was feared. But even if this fear was groundless, it was quite apparent that we were quite unable to furnish that degree of protection to the people inhabiting them which every Government owes to its citizens. It is true the threatened danger was happily averted, but there still remained the necessity of making suitable provision for the future, which could be done in no better way then by the construction of a railroad across the continent. Such a road would bind together the widely separated parts of our common country, and furnish a cheap and expeditious mode of transportation for troops and supplies, and if it did nothing more than afford the requisite protection to the Pacific States it was felt that the Government, in the execution of its plain duty, could not justly ignore the necessity of building this road. So strong and pervading was this opinion that it was by no means certain that the people would not have sanctioned the action by Congress if it had departed from the traditional policy of the country regarding works of internal improvement, and had charged the Government itself with the direct execution of the enterprise. This enterprise was viewed as a national undertaking for national purposes, and the public mind was directed to the end to be accomplished, rather than to the particular means employed for the purpose.

Although this road was a military necessity, there were other reasons, active at the time, in favor of its completion, besides the protection of an exposed frontier. There was a vast unpopulated territory, lying between the Missouri and the Sacramento Rivers, which was practically worthless without the facilities afforded by a railroad for the transportation of persons and property. With its construction the agricultural and mineral resources of the territory could be developed, settlements made where settlements were possible, and thereby the wealth and power of the United States essentially increased. There was also a pressing need, in time of peace even, for an improved and cheaper method of transportation of the mails and supplies for the Army and Indians. It was in the presence of these facts that Congress undertook to deal with the subject of this railway. The difficulties in the way of building it were great, and were by many intelligent persons considered insurmountable, although a free people when, it resolves on a course of action, can accomplish great results. The scheme of building a railroad 2,000 miles in length over deserts, across mountains, and through a country inhabited by Indians jealous of intrusion on their rights, was universally esteemed at the time to be a bold and hazardous undertaking. It is nothing to the purpose to say that the difficulties in the way of the undertaking disappeared in a great measure after trial, and that the road was constructed at less cost of time and money than was considered possible. No argument can be drawn from wisdom which comes after the fact. Congress acted with reference to a state of things supposed to exist at the time, and no idea can be derived in the construction of legislation from the consideration that the theory on which it proceeded turned out not to be correct. The project for building the road was not conceived for private ends, and the prevalent opinion was that it could not be worked out by private capital alone. It was a national work, originating in a national necessity and requiring national assistance. The policy of the Government, to say nothing of the supposed want of power, stood in the way of the United States taking the work into its own hands. Even if that was not so, reasons of economy suggested that it was better to enlist private capital and individual enterprise. This Congress undertook to do, and it was believed that the inducements held out were such as would secure the necessary capital and enterprise; but the purpose was to promote the operation of the work, which was deemed essential to the security of great public interests. It is true the scheme contemplated profit to individuals; for without a reasonable expectation of that, capital could not be obtained, nor the requisite skill and enterprise. But this consideration does not in itself change the relation of the parties to this suit. This might have been so if the Government had incorporated a company to advance private interests, and had agreed to aid it on account of supposed incidental advantages, which would accrue to the public from the completion of the enterprise; but the Government proceeded on a wholly different theory; it sustained the enterprise to advance its own interests, and it endeavored to enlist private capital as a means to the end of securing the building of a road which was to be used for Governmental purposes.

WHAT WAS MEANT BY THE ACT.

Whatever obligation, therefore, rested on our company must depend upon the true meaning of the enactment itself viewed in the light of contemporaneous history. It has been observed by this court that the title of an act, especially in Congressional legislation, furnishes little aid in the construction of it, because the body of an act in so many cases has no reference to the matter specified in the title. This is true, and we have no disposition to depart from that rule. But the title even in the original act of 1862, incorporating the company, seems to have been a subject of especial consideration by Congress, and in terms declares the general purposes of the act. It is "an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes." That there should, however, be no doubt of the national character of the work which Congress proposed to aid, the body of the act contains the expression that its object is to promote the public interests and welfare, and to secure to the Government at all times, but particularly in time of war, the use and benefit of the same for postal, military, and other purposes.

Indeed, the whole act contains unmistakable evidence that if Congress was put to the necessity of accomplishing this great public enterprise through the instrumentality of private corporations, it took care that there should be no misunderstanding either as to the objects to be accomplished or as to the motives which influenced its course in the matter. If this bill had been equally explicit in relation to the bonds, there would have been no occasion for this suit. But even in that particular, looking at the motives which led to the act, we do not think there is any serious difficulty in getting at the true meaning of Congress. The act itself was an experiment, and should be considered in the nature of a proposal for inducing men to engage in the work, for there was no certainty that the capital, with the untried obstacles in the way, could be enlisted. If enlisted at all, it could be only on conditions which would insure, in case of success, remuneration proportioned to the risk incurred. It profferred that inducement in the way of lands and interest-bearing bonds of the United States. There is no controversy about the terms on which the lands were granted, and the only point on which there is any, relates to the nature and extent of the obligations imposed on the company to pay these bonds. It is not doubted the Government is to be reimbursed, both principal and interest, but the precise question for decision is whether the company is required to pay the interest before the maturity of the principal. The solution of the question depends upon the meaning of the fifth and sixth sections of the original act of 1862, and of the sixth section of the amendatory act of 1864. The fifth section of the original act contains the undertaking on the part of the Government, and the sixth section defines the objects of the company, [quoting the fifth section.] The manifest purpose of the fifth section is to take a lien of the property of the company for the ultimate redemption of the bonds, principal and interest, but the way and time are left to further provisions. That the Government was expected in the first instance to pay the interest is clear enough, for the mortgage was taken to secure the repayment of the loans, together with all the interest thereon paid by the United States, and this phrase implies a prior payment by the United States, whatever might be the duty of the corporation in regard to its repayment.

Besides this, when repayment is spoken of, it is understood that something advanced by the United States is to be paid back.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE COMPANY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Apart from that, had it been the intention of Congress that the corporation itself should pay interest on the bonds as it fell due, phraseology appropriate to such a purpose would have been used; but when and how the reimbursement was to be made was to be in conformity with the terms prescribed in another portion of the act. In the latter part of the fifth section, the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to declare a forfeiture and to take possession of the road on the failue of the corporation to redeem said bonds. The obligations imposed on the company, as assumed by it in reference to the repayment of the bonds, are set forth entire in the sixth section, (quoting it at length.) Leaving out of consideration the parts of the section which do not pertain to the present inquiry, there are three things, and three only, which the corporation is required to do concerning the bonds in controversy: First, to pay said bonds at maturity; second, to allow the Government to retain the compensation due to the corporation for services rendered, and to apply the same to the payment of the bonds and interest; and third, to pay over to the Government after the road has been completed five per cent. of the net earnings of the road, to be applied to the payment of bonds and interest.

If we take the language used in its natural and obvious sense there can be no difficulty in arriving at the meaning of the condition "to pay said bonds at maturity." As commonly understood, the word "maturity," in its application to bonds and other similar instruments, applies to the time fixed for payment, which is the termination of the time they have to run. The bonds in question were bonds of the United States. This obligation the Government was requested to perform, and as the bonds were issued and delivered to the corporation to be sold for the purpose of raising money to carry on the work, it is insisted that Congress must have intended to impose a corresponding obligation on the corporation.

THE ROAD NOT BOUND TO PAY THE INTEREST AS IT ACCRUES.

In support of that construction it is sought to give to the word "maturity" a double signification, applying it to each payment of interest as it falls due, as well as to the principal; but this is extending the application of the word beyond its natural and obvious meaning, and is contrary to all legal rules. Courts cannot supply deficiencies in legislation, nor afford relief because deficiencies are supposed. (On this point Justice Davis quotes from Lord Chief Baron Ireland, to the effect that, as a general rule, respecting interpretation of deeds, all latitude of construction must be restricted merely to the interpretation of the words, and that, if courts step beyond that, they no longer construe men's deeds, but make deeds for them.) This rule is as applicable to the language of a statute as it is to the language of a deed. The phrase "to pay bonds at maturity," does not bear the sense sought to be attributed to it. It applies obviously to the obligation to pay both principal and interest, but it does not imply the obligation to pay the interests as they accrue, and the principal when due. It is one thing to be required to pay principal and interest when the bonds attain maturity, and it is quite another thing to pay the interest every six months, and the principal at the end of thirty years. The obligations are so different that they could not both grow directly out of the words employed, and it is necessary to superadd other words in order to extend the condition so as to include the payment of semi-annual interest as it falls due. Neither in principle nor in form is such a plain departure from the express letter of the statute warranted, and especially so when the construction leads to so great an extension of the conditions as would defeat the grant. The failure to perform the conditions is declared a forfeiture, and if the natural meaning is adopted for the phrase "maturity," there can be no forfeiture until the bonds themselves mature. On the contrary, if the construction sought for on the part of the United States be allowed, it subjects the company to forfeiture on every occasion when six months' interest falls due and is not paid. Besides this, when Congress imposed those conditions it well knew that the undertaking of the Government bound it to pay to the holder of any bond the interest every six months, and the principal at the time the bond matured. With that knowledge, dealing as it did with the relations which the company must bear to the Government, if it had intended to exact from the company the payment of the interest before the maturity of the bonds, Congress would have declared its purpose in language, about which there could be no misunderstanding, but, if the words "to pay said bonds at maturity" did not give notice that that exaction was intended, neither do the other provisions of the sixth section. They create no obligations to keep down the interest, nor were they so intended. The right to retain the amount due to the company for services rendered, and to apply it toward the indebtedness of the company cannot be construed into a requirement that the company was to pay the interest from time to time, and the principal when due. It was within the discretion of Congress to make this requirement, and then, as collateral, provide a special fund or funds out of which the principal of the obligations could be discharged. But Congress did not choose to do it, but remained satisfied with the property of the company for the ultimate payment. The company, for obvious reasons, might be very willing to accept the bonds of the Government on these terms and might be very unwilling to come under absolute promise to pay the current interest as it accrued. If the company was obliged to raise money every six months to pay interest when all its available means were necessary for the prosecution of the work, the burden might be very heavy. Congress did not see fit to impose this burden and to put the company in a position to risk the forfeiture of all its grants. Besides it is fair to infer that Congress supposed that the service to be rendered by the road to the Government would equal the interest to be paid, and that this was not an unreasonable expectation the published statistics of the vast cost of transporting military and naval stores to the Pacific by the ancient method abundantly shows. Local business as a source of profit could not be expected, and whether, when considered as an investment, it would prove valuable, was a question for time to determine. But vast as the work was, the growing wants of the country, as well as the existing military necessity of the Government, demanded that it should be completed. Under the stimulus of these considerations Congress acted. It did not act for the benefit of private persons, but for an object deemed essential to the security, as well as to the prosperity, of the country, compelled as it was to incorporate a private company to accomplish the object. It proffered the terms on which it would lend its aid, which, it deemed too liberal now, were then considered, with the lights before it, not too liberal for the purpose of engaging the attention of enterprising men, who, if not themselves capitalists, were in a position to command the use of capital. These terms looked to ultimate security rather than to immediate reimbursement, and for the obvious reason that the corporation would require all its available means for construction, and that to exact an obligation to keep down the interest would tend to cripple the enterprise at a time when the primary object of Congress was to advance it. In addition to all that has been said, there is enough in the scheme of the act and in the purpose contemplated by it to show that Congress never intended to impose on the company the obligation to pay current interest.

THE THEORY OF THE GOVERNMENT CONTRARY TO THE AMENDING ACT OF 1864.

The act was passed in the midst of war, when the public mind was alive to the necessity of binding the Pacific States to those of the Atlantic. Confessedly the undertaking was outside of the ability of private capital, and only by the helping hand of Congress could the problem, difficult of solution under the most favorable circumstances, be worked out. Notwithstanding the favorable terms offered, the road languished, and the effect of that was the amendatory act of 1864. By that the grant of land was doubled, the Government lien was made a second instead of a first mortgage, and a provision was inserted that only one-half of the amount due by the Government for transportation should be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of the road. This amendment was without doubt intended merely to modify the provisions of the original act so as to allow the Government to retain only half of the compensation due for services rendered, instead of all of it, though the provision is that the compensation shall be applied to the payment of bonds, while in the former act it applies it to bonds and interest. Yet it cannot be supposed that Congress intended to relinquish the right of the Government in the former act. The change was a very material one and intended as a favor, but on the principle contended for in behalf of the Government, it would be of no value. Of what possible advantage could it be to this company to receive payment of one-half of the compensation due to it for services to the Government, if it were subjected to a suit to recover it back as soon as it was paid; and yet this is the effect of the provision, on the theory that the company was debtor to the Government on every semi-annual payment. In view of the circumstances under which the act of 1862 was passed and of the purpose to be accomplished by it, appearing as they do in the title as well as in the body of the act, and constituting as they do the public history of this legislation, this question seems to present fairly in its scope and effect views that are inconsistent with the position asserted by the appellants. If the Government consents to the diminution of its security, so that this half of the earnings should be applied to the payment of the bonds, what is to become of the other half? There is no implication that the Government is to retain it, and if not, who is to get it? It is very clear that the Congress of 1864 did not suppose that, in making this concession, it would be barren of results. But it is unnecessary to pursue the subject further. The practice of the Government, for a series of years, was in conformity with the views we have taken, until the Secretary of the Treasury arrested the payment of the money and directed it to be withheld.

THE MEANING OF THE ACT OF MARCH, 1871.

This action of the Secretary brought the subject to the attention of Congress, and the act of March 3, 1871, was passed, directing that one-half of the money due to the Pacific roads for services rendered, either heretofore or hereafter, be paid, leaving out of the question the ultimate rate, for legal decision. After that, another act was passed by virtue of which this suit was instituted by the appellants in the Court of Claims. It is contended that the purpose of that act is to replace the present charter of the Union Pacific Railroad Company concerning the provisions we have discussed, but manifestly the purpose was very different. It authorized suit to be brought, and in such suit the rights of the company are to be determined, and also the rights of the United States. This means nothing more nor less than the remission to the judicial tribunals of the country of the question whether this company, and others similarly instanced, have the right to recover from the Government half of what they earned by transportation, which question is to be determined on its merits. The merits of such a question are necessarily determined when the effect of the charter is determined. It is hardly necessary to say that it would be idle to authorize suit to be brought if it was the intention of Congress to repeal the provisions on which the suit could alone be probated. We cannot go into an argument on the consequences which follow our decision, consequences are not an argument to be considered in the determination of questions. Whether an act of incorporation is less beneficial to the Government than was supposed, or whether an act of Congress is more or less politic and wise, it is not our province to determine when we have declared the meaning of it. If there be power to pass it, our duty in connection with it is ended.

The judgment of the Court of Claims is affirmed.

THE WEST VIRGINIA IMPEACHMENT.

WHEELING, West Va., Nov. 29.—Articles of impeachment against E. A. Bennett, State Auditor, were adopted by the House of Delegates to-day.

MEN FOR THE RIO GRANDE.

The New-Orleans *Republican*, of the 24th inst., says: "Col. Wright, United States Shipping Commissioner, yesterday shipped an additional crew for Commander Kells, of the Rio Bravo. The crew consists of eight seamen, six ordinary seamen, thirteen landsmen, one apothecary, one ship's writer, and one master at arms. As soon as it was known the crew was being shipped, hundreds of applicants appeared, and were turned away. Col. Wright expresses the belief that New-Orleans is capable of furnishing all the men necessary to take Cuba, without any assistance from other parts of the Union and can attend to the Mexican troubles at the same time."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

EASTERN SCENES.

HINDOO CONJURERS AND SNAKE-CHARMERS—MARVELOUS FEATS.

The special correspondent of the London *Telegraph* with the Prince of Wales writes from Bombay on Oct. 17: "An incident of the 'quiet day' was one which is *de rigueur* with all visitors to India—namely, an hour or so with the Hindoo conjurers and snake-charmers, of whom Bombay possesses many skillful and extraordinary specimens. The professions of juggler and charmer are very often united in the same persons or company, and no doubt the Prince saw something to astonish him, even after the puzzling performance of the Houdins and Maskelynes of Europe. There is certainly much that is highly curious in these snake-charmers of the East; nor has any one yet thoroughly explained the method of many of their tricks. The men themselves, always of low caste, possess an amazing command of the deadly varieties of reptiles, which they bring in flat wicker-baskets to the door of any one who will pay a trifle for the exhibition. They lift the lid and out glides the dreaded cobra; but at a pluck of his tail, or a light touch with a stick, 'the living death' rears his head and neck, puffs out his hood, and dances time to the sound of the *tumbi*, a rude instrument which the 'samp-wallah' blows upon, being a gourd stuck over with the red and black seeds of the *abrus precatorius*, and fitted with a double reed. The gray, horrid eyes of the serpent fix themselves steadfastly upon the man's gourd, or turban, and the creature nods backward or forward, this way or that, with an obedient movement which follows every bend of the charmer. Armed with the same rude musical instrument, these men profess, as is well known, to be able to draw venomous snakes from their holes—but it may be doubted whether the reptiles care for the playing, or even hear it, since the auditory apparatus of the cobra is imperfectly developed, and in Burmah as well as Egypt they play the same trick with this snake, not only without any such music, but when the fangs are not extracted, as they almost always are in the case of these tamed reptiles. The majority of cobras carried about by these men will be found not only fangless, but with the fang-gum cauterized, so that the poison-teeth cannot grow again. At the same time instances are common enough, like those quoted by Forbes in his *Oriental Memoirs*, to show that many of the charmers are not at all afraid to handle new-caught and deadly snakes, as indeed everybody must confess who has watched them at work in an Indian garden. Mr. Nicholson, in his excellent book on Indian ophiology, has very truly pointed out that even the deadliest snakes may be taken up with impunity by those who have nerve and quickness of touch. Unless frightened or hurt, they are remarkably slow to exercise their power. They seem to have an instinct which warns them to economize it for a real extremity; for once spent by angry striking, the cobra, it seems, must have time to collect his lethal force—not, however, his venom, for he ejects but a drop of that at each stroke. Mr. Nicholson says: 'I have often envied the nerve of a man here who puts his hand into a narrow-mouthed basket containing several fresh cobras and picks out the one he wants, without the slightest objection on the part of the snake beyond a furious hissing.' The great thing is, in fact, not to terrify the terrible *naga*; and half the mystery of the business stands explained when this odd amiability in the deadly cobra is understood, and the perfectly collected manner of the charmer is also observed. The snake, judiciously handled, seems to know he will not be hurt; and even when he emerges, indubitably fresh and fatal, from his hole, it is a lesson which Rarey would have treasured to see how the charmer presses his head quietly to the ground and takes him up calmly and smilingly, hissing and expanded, though one-sixteenth of an inch of that curved needle tooth driven in earnest is death beyond hope. In illustration of this curious good temper in poisonous snakes we may mention that the Hindoos have little or no fear of them. It is considered rather lucky to have a cobra in the *chuppur* of the hut, and the children put out milk and eggs every night for 'their uncle,' who keeps down the rats, and will live a whole season about the place without doing any kind of harm. Religion and legend combine to protect these reptiles in India, and, besides all the mythology which clusters round the great serpent of Vishnu and its antique worship, Hindoos believe that cobras guard all kind of underground treasures. They account for shooting-stars by saying that when the serpent finds buried gold he curls round it and gradually changes it into a gem, which he finally bears away to the Nagas, the strange serpent race living in the North. The track of the shooting-star is the effulgence of the transported jewel. The lunettes on the cobra's head are, by these Indian legends, marks of Krishna's feet. When you find the snake's jewel you may tell its value by putting it upon the surface of water and pouring gold dust over it, for the gem will not sink till an immense amount has been thus deposited.

If this singular mildness of disposition in the dreaded *Nág* accounts, as we think it does, for a good deal of what seems otherwise wonderful in the snake-charming yesterday witnessed by the Prince, many of the conjuring tricks performed by the *Samp-wallahs* may, perhaps, be also explained by their knowledge of a way by which the snake may be pinched between the fingers into temporary paralysis. This, if true, as is alleged by some among them, might cast light at once upon the feat exhibited by Egyptian jugglers at the court of Pharaoh, and also upon a very common piece of legerdemain which the Bombay snake-charmers show, and which is described by M. Rousselet in his charming volume upon *The India of the Rajahs*. He writes: 'The juggler having no other garment on him than the *lingouti*, chooses a serpent of a harmless species, and places it ostensibly in a basket, which he covers with a lid. He then rises and flings his arms about, the while muttering some cabalistic words which his companion accompanies on a tambourine. Suddenly he arms himself with a flexible wand, which he whirls for some minutes above his head, and then suddenly throws down at our feet, where it arrives in the form of a serpent. In spite of the closest attention on two repetitions of this feat, I could not detect the moment when the wand was exchanged for the serpent.' That is an example of the marvelous adroitness of these Nats and Madári, or snake people, who are thought, by some authorities, to be identical with the gypsies of Europe. Mr. Nicholson, for example, points to the word *Sarpengro* in the Romany language, which means the same thing and is almost identical in spelling with *Sarpendren*, one name of the great serpent Vasaki, in the Indian mythology. It may, therefore, be that in the Bombay snake-charmers the Prince saw the relic of a nation and of practices infinitely more antique than Agha Khan's ancestor; and certainly it is curious how religious myths have made the serpent as little dreaded by the Hindoo people as he is detested and feared by the European races, who believe that in Eden, as Burns puts it, 'he gave the infant world a shog maist ruined a'.' It is a curious point, however, that one of the signs of the decaying influence of the Hindoo religion is seen in the lessening veneration shown for snakes. For a slight reward the agricultural people now kill them with much readiness and industry."

DEBRIS OF THE EMPIRE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal on Nov. 16: "An advertisement issued by the Board of Domains for this department drew me to the Quai d'Orsay this afternoon. There, in a barrack riding-school, were offered for sale some hundred lots of rags, sticks and remnants saved from the national palaces. Never was seen such a strange display, unless in a camp of freebooters. The placard gave one to understand that the furniture to be sold was rescued from the Communists, from fire, or from the omnivorous German. A part had doubtless been thus saved. Heaps of contorted ironwork lay piled against the naked wall. A mound of shapeless bronze, of chandeliers in bits, of gilded chains, and broken railings, filled one corner; but the mass of things for sale consisted of ancient furniture, velvet sofas worn to the very thread, silk fauteuils all frayed away, gorgeous suites, of which the original color might be disputed. The Domains have really cleared out all the attics of the palaces, and put up their contents at auction. Every style was represented there, from Louis XIV. to the late Empire, in complete sets of furniture. About the middle of the big shed forty tabourets were piled in a great heap. Gilt sofas of a fashion beyond human memory lay one upon another. Fauteuils rose like a mountain, their gilt legs outward and their carved backs turned in. The woodwork in every case seemed excellent, but there were very few articles a prudent housekeeper would care to buy, so rotten were the fine velvets and the thick brocades. Yet I espied a series of articles from Trianon to make a lady envious—curtains of figured silk, others of white silk with embroidery, couches of white satin, painted, and other such nick-nacks, in very fair condition. And there was a fine old sofa, with ornaments of brass on cedar wood, bedsteads of the antique French form similarly adorned, and a table of excellent workmanship. These are to be sold to-morrow and the day after, with a ton of broken Sèvres porcelain. There were not more than a score of buyers in the Riding School to-day, and the auctioneer conducted his business unseen, moving behind the hills of chairs and the sierras of piled furniture. Those royal old fauteuils seemed to be going at about ten francs apiece, sold by the set."

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal: "In the *Times* of Nov. 12 an abstract from the *Allgemeine Zeitung* appeared, in which the credit of the invention of the electric telegraph is claimed for Samuel Thomas Soemmering, whose scheme, it is stated, was published in 1809, and taken up by Baron Schilling von Canstatt. Now, Sir, permit me to inform the Germans that about twenty years previously Lomond, in France, had proved by experiment the practicability of using electricity for telegraphic communication. In support of this assertion I present the following quotation from the volume entitled, 'Travels during the years 1787, 1788, and 1789. Undertaken more particularly with a view of ascertaining the cultivation, wealth, resources, and national prosperity of the Kingdom of France. By Arthur Young, Esq., F. R. S., 1792.' Page 65:

'In electricity he (M. Lomond, a very ingenious and inventive mechanic, who has made an improvement of the jenny for spinning cotton) has made a remarkable discovery; you write two or three words on a piece of paper; he takes it with him into a room and turns a machine inclosed in a cylindrical case, at the top of which is an electrometer, a small fine pith ball; a wire connects with a similar cylinder and electrometer, and his wife, by remarking the corresponding motions of the ball, writes down the words they indicate, from which it appears that he has formed an alphabet of motions. As the length of the wire makes no difference in the effect, a correspondence might be carried on at any distance: within and without a besieged town, for instance, or for a purpose much more worthy and a thousand times more harmless, between two lovers prohibited or prevented from any better connection. Whatever the use may be, the invention is beautiful. M. Lomond has many other curious machines, all the entire work of his own hands; mechanical invention seems to be in him a natural propensity.'"

THE SONZOGNO MURDER.

END OF THE TRIAL OF THE ROMAN JOURNALIST'S MURDERERS.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal from Rome, on Nov. 14: "Yesterday the trial of the six men accused of having accomplished the murder of Raffaele Sonzogno was completed. The court—the vastness of which I have described on a former occasion—was crowded to excess. Even the space devoted to the press was invaded by ladies, curious to witness the last scene of a trial for murder and the possible condemnation of the prisoners to death. At 3 o'clock the jury, having received from the presiding Judge the written questions they were to answer, retired to their room. At 5:20 they returned, and, amid a silence which was almost painful after the deafening buzz of the preceding two hours, the foreman rose, read the questions, and announced after each in turn the verdict given.

'Pio Frezza, is he guilty of having, on the night of the 6th of February, 1875, struck Raffaele Sonzogno a number of blows with a poniard with intention to kill him, producing various wounds which were the immediate cause of his death?' 'Yes.' 'Did he commit the deed after premeditation?' 'Yes,' 'Was he impelled to the commission of the crime by an irresistible force beyond his control?' 'No; and we accord the accused the benefit of extenuating circumstances.' As the answer to each question was read a deep, sigh-like murmur rose from the crowd.

'Giuseppe Luciani'—and at his name there was first a quickly suppressed exclamation throughout the hall, and then a still deeper hush—'Giuseppe Luciani, is he guilty of having, by means of promises and culpable artifices, induced others to murder, or cause to be murdered, Raffaele Sonzogno, who, in consequence thereof, was actually killed by blows from a poniard on the night of the 6th of February, 1875?' 'Yes.' 'Did he do this with studied premeditation, with intent to accomplish the death of Raffaele Sonzogno?' 'Yes; and we accord the accused the benefit of extenuating circumstances.' To the questions as to whether Armati, Morelli, and Farina had, with premeditation, exerted influence upon others, through which Sonzogno was murdered, the answers were all equally in the affirmative; and in the negative that asking if they were driven to do the deed by overpowering force beyond their control. It had been strongly urged by the counsel for the defense that the influence exercised by Luciani in impressing them with the idea that they were accomplishing a praiseworthy action for the good of their country was such as to impel them with irresistible force beyond their own control. To these men also the benefit of extenuating circumstances was accorded. As regards Scarpetti, from whom the knife was obtained, the jury decided that he was ignorant of the use to which it was to be applied, and accordingly he was liberated on the spot.

But when the announcement was made that the jury, while convinced of the guilt of Luciani, had found extenuating circumstances in his favor, very distinct exclamations of dissent were audible. The man was either entirely innocent or deserving of the highest punishment the law could inflict. According to the evidence, the truth of which the jury by their verdict accept, Luciani was guilty of having abused his friend's hospitality, seduced his wife, destroyed his domestic happiness, and, on finding that this was resented in a manner to injure himself, had not only determined upon destroying him, but to accomplish his end had dragged four others to a felon's condemnation to share with himself hard labor for life; and, further, he had laid his plans with so much astuteness, had borne himself with such consummate coolness all through, that no tittle of direct proof against him was forthcoming, except the evidence of his fellow prisoner Armati; that Dr. Bottero, the proprietor of the *Gazzetta del Popolo*, of Turin, was sufficiently convinced of his innocence to come forward and bear entirely the heavy expenses of his defense; and that his counsel, Signor Villa, Deputy to the Italian Parliament, rose from a sick bed to plead his cause. Even at the last moment, when the pleadings were ended, and nothing remained but for the Judge to make that recapitulation of the evidence and of the arguments used for and against the prisoners which supplies the place of the summing-up in English trials, Luciani availed himself of the privilege which gives the last word to the accused, and spoke for an hour and a quarter with a degree of calmness, quiet dignity of action, and perfect choice of language which few possess, which went far to throw into the shade the brilliant ornaments of the Italian Bar who had occupied the attention of the court for days, and which almost carried conviction that the falsehoods he was uttering were absolute truth. He did not condescend even by a single word to protest his innocence, but urged, in the simplest manner, without hurry and without hesitation for a moment, the erroneous character of the circumstantial evidence brought against him."

PNEUMATIC POSTAL SERVICE IN ENGLAND.

At the second meeting of the members of the Bristol Institution of Civil Engineers for the session 1875-6, Mr. George Robert Stephenson, Vice President, in the chair, the paper read was "On the Pneumatic Transmission of Telegrams," by Mr. R. S. Culley, M. I. C. E., and Mr. R. Sabine, A. I. C. E. It was stated that the length of pneumatic tubes in operation at the beginning of the present year was: In London, 17 miles 1,160 yards; in Liverpool, 1 mile 1,237 yards; in Dublin, 1 mile 940 yards; in Manchester, 1 mile 266 yards; in Birmingham, 917 yards, and in Glasgow, 242 yards. The system would soon be introduced in Newcastle, and possibly before long in Edinburgh and in Leith. The arrangements in London were described in detail. It appears that lead had been found a preferable material to iron for the tubes, that the tubes were about 2¼ inches in diameter—a size sufficient to satisfy the traffic—that the carriers or pistons were of gut a percha, covered with drugget, and weighed two and three-quarters ounces each, and that the annual expenses, including the cost of working and of maintenance, and interest at three and a half per cent. on the plant, was barely two-thirds of the pay alone of the staff, which would be required to telegraph the messages, excluding altogether the interest on the cost of the wires and apparatus, their maintenance, and the cost of conveying the large amount of news for the press now passed through the tubes. When an extension of the pneumatic system in London became necessary it was determined to examine very closely the theoretical principles which governed the flow of air through tubes, and the amount of engine power required to produce that flow, so as to obtain the maximum results of speed and accommodation with a minimum expenditure of power. These investigations and observations, with the relative formulæ and tables, formed the second and third parts of the communication. In conclusion, it was stated that the choice between the closed circuit system to embrace several stations and the connection of each one with the central station by direct radiating tubes must always be settled by considering whether the correspondence was to be carried on solely to and from the central station, or if the outlying stations should be allowed to correspond with each other.

MUTILATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS.

Librarian Vickers, of the Cincinnati Public Library, in his annual report says: "There is a degree of carelessness in the use of the books taken out for home reading which amounts in a large number of instances to recklessness and wantonness. Many of our readers seem to have no appreciation of the duty of preserving public property, or of returning intact for the use of others what they have enjoyed themselves. Not a few, indeed, seem to be under the impression that they may destroy with impunity what is owned by the whole community. Thus the actual wear and tear of books in the Library has been in years gone by, and is still, out of all proportion to what it ought to be. Within the past year there have been several instances of the worst vandalism in the destruction of books. From *Christison's Treatise on Poisons*, for instance, the whole of the section relating to Hemlock Poisoning was cut out with a knife. Of late the rule that all injuries to books not arising from reasonable wear must be made good to the satisfaction of the Librarian, has been strictly adhered to, and it will be in future. The same remarks apply in substance to the persons who cut or otherwise mutilate the newspapers of the Library. During the year one person was convicted before the Police Court of this offense, and sent to the Work-house for thirty days. Henceforth strict watch will be kept, and every person detected in the mutilation of the property of the Library will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John L. Delano, of Ohio, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Pay Director J. G. Harris, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Ex-Gov. William Cumback, of Indiana, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Capt. J. M. Cobbett, of the British Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Rev. Canon G. M. Innes, of London, Ontario, is at the Sturtevant House.

State Senator Henry C. Connelly, of Kingston, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lord Houghton, of England, and George B. Hibbard, of Buffalo, are at the Brevoort House.

Admiral De Casembroot, of Holland, and Hon. Frank W. Bird, of Massachusetts, are at the Windsor Hotel.

J. F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company; Judge J. C. Perkins, of Salem, Mass., and E. R. Wadsworth, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senators Roscoe Conkling, of Utica, and S. B. Maxey, of Texas; Congressman George M. Beebe, of Monticello, N. Y.; R. W. Daniels, Collector of the Port of Buffalo; Gen. G. A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, and Hon. Allan Munroe, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

THE IRISH LINEN TRADE.

THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE FLAX SPINNING COMPANY OF BELFAST—AN IMPORTANT CASE.

The case of the United States against the York Street Flax Spinning Company, of Belfast, Ireland, brought to recover $100,000 in gold for importations of linen alleged to have been made at an undervaluation, was called for trial yesterday morning in the United States District Court before Judge Blatchford. It will be remembered that a jury was impaneled in this case on the 22d inst., after which the court adjourned in respect to the memory of the late Vice President Wilson.

In opening the case for the Government, Assistant United States District Attorney Smith stated that the case was brought against this company, through its agents in this City, Messrs. Sinclair & Fawcett. The Managing Director of the company, Mr. Robert H. Reade, had sworn that the invoices of the imported goods represented their true market value, but the Government proposed to prove that the goods imported in 1873 were at rates far below their market value. He then read to the jury a long list of invoices, which were afterward offered in evidence. He then proposed to offer in evidence a portion of the deposition of Mr. Reade, made before the United States Consul at Belfast. Hon. William M. Evarts, counsel for the defense, objected to this, unless all of the deposition was offered, and Judge Blatchford sustained the objection.

The first witness called by the Government was Augustus A. Brush, Special Agent of the Treasury. He testified that in the Fall of 1873 and Spring of 1874 he examined the books and papers of the defendants, to detect, if possible, whether any frauds had been committed on the revenue department; he and another agent named Brown made a careful and complete copy of all the papers and letters. The witness was here shown a certain letter dated Dec. 13, 1872, which he said was a copy of one found by himself and Brown in the possession of the defendants. Some discussion followed, after which Thomas Fawcett, one of the agents of the company, was called to the stand and questioned in regard to the original of the letter. After some hesitation he stated that he did not have it in his possession, but that it was in the room. District Attorney Smith then asked the court to order that this letter be produced, to which Mr. Evarts objected, on the ground that it was strictly a private matter, and the objection was sustained.

Mr. Eaton, of the counsel for the defense, then moved that all the papers offered as evidence be thrown out, on the ground that they were seized by Government officers, and could not be so used. This objection was overruled after considerable argument, after which the court adjourned until this morning at the usual hour.

This case involves some few legal points of a very important nature, as the following history of the case will disclose, giving also some idea of the manufactures of the company and the points at issue:

The York Street Company are manufacturers, bleachers, and dealers in linen goods at Belfast, Ireland, and have a branch house, located at No. 154 Church street, in this City, under the charge of Messrs. Sinclair & Fawcett. The books of the branch house were seized under a warrant of the United States Court in December, 1873, and very soon after (on the 25th day of April, 1874) this action was commenced against the company under the first section of the act of March 3, 1863, (sec. 2,554 R. S.,) for the recovery of $100,000 in gold, forfeiture for alleged undervaluations in invoicing goods and for other alleged frauds on the revenue. The invoices in suit cover a period of thirteen months, beginning with the month of December, 1872, and the goods in question are linens of various kinds, all the product of the company. The York Street Company is one of the oldest and largest manufacturers of linen goods at Belfast, and besides doing a vast business there, maintains several branch houses in different parts of the world, one of them being the branch house in this City to which about one-sixth of the annual product of the company is shipped. The main charge against the company is undervaluation. The law requires invoices to be made out at the market value of the goods in the foreign market. The case, therefore, turns on what is meant by market value, which, owing to the peculiar nature of the linen trade, becomes in this case a difficult question. The linen trade of Belfast is one of great detail. The standard product of the Belfast manufacturers is the 38-inch power-loom brown linen, and on its value the prices of all other linens are predicated. Each manufacturer finishes his own goods to suit his own trade, and makes his own prices accordingly, always keeping them strictly secret. But manufacturers also sell goods to each other, the prices for these sales being based on the value of the 38-inch power-loom linen, with the addition of the established charges for bleaching and finishing. The value thus obtained is recognized in Belfast as the actual market value of goods.

Most of the Belfast manufacturers have branch houses in this City. The York Street Company claims that it is the custom for these manufacturers to make special prices for this market, and that these prices to some extent cover the cost of sustaining these New-York branches. Therefore, when an American merchant buys in the Belfast market he pays more than the ruling rate to local buyers and to buyers from other countries, the additional price charged him being to cover the expense of sustaining the branch house. The York Street Company claim that they have always invoiced their goods at a value predicated on the actual market value at Belfast for sales made in the ordinary course of the trade, and that the prices to regular American buyers do not materially fix the Belfast market value, because the sales made to American buyers are exceptional in their nature, and because the American market takes but a small proportion of the Belfast production, the York Street Company itself sending but about one-sixth of its annual manufacture to the United States. The Government claims that sales to New-York merchants have been made at higher prices than those set forth on the invoices for goods sent by the York Street Company to its New-York branch, and that these higher prices are conclusive as to market value for the purposes of duty. The act of June 22, 1874, provides that in cases pending at the time the act was passed, the question of intent shall be submitted to the jury, and an important ruling must be made in this case as to whether, under that act, the question of intent in *in personam* cases pending when the law was passed is within the provisions of the act.

AN EAST-SIDE HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Bernard Isaacs was tried before Recorder Hackett yesterday in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of highway robbery. Henry Reichle was jointly indicted with Isaacs, but the latter demanded a separate trial, and the request was granted. From the evidence produced by Assistant District Attorney Bell it was shown that on the afternoon of the day of election, Conrad Hausser, a varnisher residing at No. 132 East Third street, visited the saloon of a friend at No. 28 Avenue B, and after leaving the place walked along the avenue. He had not proceeded far when he was set upon by a gang of roughs congregated in the vicinity of one of the polling places. He was hustled about and violently thrown to the ground, and while lying prostrate was struck by Reichle, while Isaacs robbed him of his watch and chain, valued at $27. Hausser made several attempts to arise, but was held down and assaulted by Isaacs, Reichle and the other members of the gang. Having secured their plunder the thieves ran off and escaped. The watch stolen from Hausser was subsequently seen in the possession of Isaacs, and he and Reichle were arrested. The foregoing facts having been testified to, ex-Judge George M. Curtis and S. G. Barnard, counsel for Isaacs, examined the prisoner and a number of other witnesses to disprove the charge of the prosecution. The prisoner denied that he had been concerned in the outrage on Mr. Hausser, or had ever had the stolen property in his possession. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the Recorder directed the discharge of the prisoner.

THE DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. FAILURE.

William Watts Sherman and Francis H. Grain, members of the late firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., were examined on supplementary proceedings in regard to the property in their possession. They refused to answer the questions put, however, on the ground that they were not obliged to, since they had parted with all their property by an insolvent assignment. Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before whom they appeared yesterday, sustained their refusal to answer the questions put.

"THE NEW LEAH" IN COURT.

Kate J. B. Crowe, otherwise known as Miss Kate Bateman, has brought suit against Augustin Daly to prevent the performance in the Fifth Avenue Theatre of the play called "The New Leah," on the ground that it is identical with the play entitled "Leah, the Forsaken," which Mr. Daly sold her years ago, and which, she claims, she has made valuable. The application for an injunction was made before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, but the hearing was adjourned until Monday next.

COURT NOTES.

Fifteen saloon-keepers were held in $100 bail each, yesterday, by Justice Kilbreth, at Washington Place Police Court, charged with violating the Sunday law.

William Mowatt was held in $300 bail yesterday, by Justice Kilbreth, at Washington Place Police Court, on a charge of stealing a box of soap from George H. Cannon, of No. 278 Tenth avenue.

Joseph Morris, of No. 13 Forsyth street, was yesterday held for trial by Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of stabbing Christian Alis in the neck with a pocket-knife. Alis was sent to the House of Detention.

Suit has begun in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, against Henry Russell, late Assistant Paymaster in the United States Navy, to recover $4,138 13, claimed by the Government to be due from him on the final settlement of his accounts. The suit is brought against a bond filed by Mr. Russell in the amount of $5,000, with Alexander H. Wallis and George Russell as sureties. The discrepancy, it is understood, arises either from clerical error or from payments made during the time of service, for which allowance has not been made. There is no charge of a criminal nature.

COURT OF APPEALS.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY—CASES HEARD YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, Nov. 30: Nos. 65, 16½, 33, 10, 62, 30, 59½, 67.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were heard:

No. 60.—*Philip H. Justice, appellant, vs. William B. Lang et al., respondents.*—Argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by Oscar Smedbery for respondents.

No. 61.—*Charles O. Berlander et al., respondents, vs. Caspar Spiess et al., appellants.*—Argued by Stephen H. Olin, of counsel for appellants, and by Henry D. Beaman for respondents.

No. 63.—*Henry McGrath, appellant, vs. the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent.*—Argued by Amasa J. Parker, of counsel for appellant, and by Samuel Hand for respondent. Case still on.

THE NEGRO MURDERERS.

APPLICATIONS FOR STAY OF PROCEEDINGS DENIED.

Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, has rendered a decision in the matter of the People against William Thompson and William Ellis, two of the negroes convicted of murdering Abraham Weissburg, a Jewish peddler. Thompson and Ellis were convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 17. Application was then made before Judge Barrett for a writ of error and stay of proceedings. In denying it Judge Barrett says that one point raised by the counsel for the condemned men was in regard to the array of jurors drawn by Commissioner Dunlap. This is overruled by a reference to the case of Jacob Standerman, decided on the 26th inst. The other point raised is that the Court of General Sessions had no power to transfer the indictment to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial, and consequently that the latter court was without jurisdiction in the premises. In regard to this point Judge Barrett says: "It is conceded that the Court of General Sessions possesses the general power to transfer indictments to this court for trial, and indeed the statute upon this subject is clear and explicit. * * * The claim is that the power is limited to the indictment before arraignment and plea, and not to the issue. The point is truly frivolous, and there would be more force in the claim that the Sessions could not remove the indictment until after arraignment and plea. For the indictment is sent to this court for trial, and there can be no trial except of an issue. The application for a writ of error with a stay of proceedings is, therefore, denied."

Judge Barrett also renders another decision in the case of Charles Weston, alias Charles Wernd, the third of the condemned negro murderers. Another point raised is here taken up and discussed. This is the refusal of the court to appoint triers upon a challenge to the favor, and an exception to the ruling that such challenge was not sustained by the evidence. The statutory provision stating that "all challenges of jurors, both in civil and criminal cases, shall be tried and determined by the court only," was claimed to be an unconstitutional innovation upon the ancient practice of determining challenges to the favor by triers. This, Judge Barrett states, does not deprive an accused person of an impartial jury, but rather tends to secure him, if anything, a more impartial jury. "When Judges," he continues, "were constitutionally dependent upon the sovereign, the right to appoint triers may have been important to the subject. But now, when Judges are constitutionally independent, when they stand between the people and the prisoner, and are perfectly free to protect the latter from any attempted oppression by the former, they bring the full and unfettered force of trained judicial faculties to this question of the impartiality of jurors, and they approach it in precisely the same spirit as they do any other question in the cause." The Judge, therefore, holds that there can be no unconstitutionality, either upon principle or practice, in the law in question, (chap. 427, Laws of 1873,) and denies the application for a writ of error.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Kampen vs. Kampen.—Order granted referring back to Referee.

Hill vs. Baldwin.—I shall do nothing in this matter until the new bond is submitted. Memorandum.

By Judge Barrett.

Opinions.—People, &c., vs. Charles Weston, alias Charles Werner; The People vs. William Thompson et al.

By Judge Donohue.

Hoffman vs. Hoffman.—Identity of the defendant not proved.

First National Bank of Morristown vs. Tallmadge. Motion denied, without costs.

Granted.—Gibbons vs. Hall; James vs. Green; Allen vs. Gauch; Colby vs. Amer; Hellner vs. Hellner; Matter of the Germania, &c., Works; Daly vs. Jacob; Matter of Carman; Carpenter vs. Carpenter; Kidder vs. Sanchez; Lockwood vs. Chapin; Martinez vs. Fernandez.

Motions Granted.—Barker vs. Huff; Perrin vs. Taylor. Memorandum.

Denied.—Tytler vs. The Mayor, &c.; Reichert vs. In. Accum. Trust Association.

Denied (Memorandums.)—Gormley vs. Long; Myers vs. O'Brien; Yelverton vs. The Mayor, &c.; Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.; McCahill vs. Donnell; Davies vs. The Mayor, &c.

Motions Denied.—Biss vs. Shewan; Kipp vs. O'Reilly; Amerman vs. Bartow; Smith vs. Reynolds.

Motions Denied (Memorandums.)—McCahill vs. Donnell; Colegrove vs. The Mayor, &c.

Morris vs. Pettit.—Must be referred to state facts.

Goodrich vs. Goodrich.—Who is the attorney? There is one on the summons and another on these papers.

Memorandums.—Gleistein vs. Lambert; Tuthill vs. Omberson.

Stivers vs. Stivers.—Affirmed.

Owens vs. Pickert.—Security rejected; papers returned to plaintiff's attorney. Memorandum.

Buess vs. Koch.—Granted. Memorandum.

Paulding vs. Wills.—Memorandum.

Opinions.—Bush vs. Schwartz; Roebling vs. Duncan; Matter of Templeton.

Chamberlin vs. Bissicks.—Signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Tyng vs. Marsh et al.—Motion for further time desired and allowance of two per cent. granted to defendants.

Bertrand vs. Carl.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Mathews vs. Driscoll et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Regner vs. Regner.—Judgment set aside, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Cochran et al. vs. Hanover Mutual Bank.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Goldberger vs. Levinson.—Memorandum.

Opinion.—Manuel J. De Costa Lima Viana vs. Benjamin J. Weinberg. Motion to set aside execution denied, without costs.

Matter of Horn et al.—Referee's report confirmed.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Bipham vs. Kelly.—Findings settled and filed.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Vermilye et al. vs. Diossy.—Case settled and ordered on file.

By Judge Curtis.

Falk et al. vs. Klein.—Complaint dismissed. Opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Matter of Siener.—Should have notice of this application.

Ward vs. Norton.—Motion denied, with costs.

Matter of Pressinger.—Will see counsel.

Coffin vs. Jaser.—Reference ordered.

Matter of Bemak, &c.—Ordered to file his account.

Wells vs. McIntosh.—Application granted.

Newfalhr vs. Newfalhr.—Application granted.

Motions Granted.—Matter of Rhinelander; Matter of Shunders.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
35—Quackenbush vs. Harden.
38—Rooney vs. Lazaro.
51—Quackenbush vs. Hardcp.
59—Wilder vs. Hitchcock.
96—Freligh vs. Board of Police.
97—Andrews vs. Board of Police.
104—Macy vs. Lane.
115—Smith vs. Wright.
116—Dallamore vs. Williams.
119—Goodridge vs. Lane.
121—Gulich vs. Waters.
122—Collins vs. Collins.
125—Gibbs vs. Rooney.
126—Same vs. same.
136—Mayer vs. Wagner.
137—Pettit vs. Roberts.
146—Matter of Klous.

Nos.
199—Matter of Anderson.
219—Garbutt vs. Delahanty.
229—Brooks vs. Saule.
230—Farwell vs. Saule.
237—Whitman vs. Mull, &c.
238—Same vs. same.
249—Van Deusen vs. Kennedy.
256—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Hibbard.
261—Willimantic T. Co. vs. Warren.
263—Kaufman vs. Keifer.
264—Hunt vs. Morris.
268—Higgins vs. Fowler.
269—Hendrick vs. Kugelman, &c.
271—Meyer vs. Josephs.
273—Bauer, &c., vs. Bauer.
274—Earle vs. Johnson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Same calendar as was published yesterday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Thomas Mosley and James Thompson, burglary.
Andrew Smith and James Maddigan, burglary.
Alexander Wells, Mortimer Grady, and John Knolt, burglary.
William Daly and Martin Brennan, mayhem.
George Steiner, felonious assault and battery.
William Burnett, felonious assault and battery.
William Harrison, mayhem.
Patrick Gleason and Patrick Sullivan, grand larceny.
John Hill, grand larceny.
Ernest Bernard, grand larceny.
John Fabmella, grand larceny.
John Shanahan and John Sullivan, grand larceny.
Lizzie Dum, grand larceny.
William F. Ogden, grand larceny.
Mary Ann Foley, grand larceny.
Thomas McCormack, grand larceny.
Charles Allen, forgery.
John Quinn, violation election laws.
Nathan Moulton, violation election laws.
Matthew O'Brien, violation election laws.
Patrick Crowley, violation election laws.

MR. WILSON'S PUBLIC LIFE

A EULOGY BY REV. DR. MANNING

PARALLELISMS WITH THE CHARACTER OF DAVID—THE GREAT DEBATE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE ENDING WITH THE ASSAULT ON SUMNER—THE WAR CHAIRMAN OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The following is an abstract of the funeral sermon delivered in the Hall of Representatives by Rev. Dr. J. M. Manning, on the late Vice President Henry Wilson:

"Thy gentleness hath made me great" are words which David spoke to God in the day in which saw him victorious over his foes and sitting crowned as King in Israel. "Thy gentleness hath made me great" are the words which Henry Wilson may reverently and thankfully utter as he bows before the white throne of heaven and yields up the record of his remarkable life. Whatever he was in his character and achievements, he was in a singular manner the workmanship of God. The speaker sketched the youth and early manhood of Henry Wilson, the life of labor and patient study that made him the character he afterward became. The debates in the small society of young mechanics turn upon national questions—finance, manufactures, the rights of the people, the cause of the oppressed. His opponents nickname him the "Natick Cobbler," in an unguarded hour, and his friends catching up the word as a popular advertisement set him forth during the Harrison campaign to thrill the souls of the masses and to win for himself a seat in the General Court. Grave heads shook and said: What justice is this that dares to come pushing and elbowing his way among the polished leaders of the great Whig Party? He hardly knew himself who he was other than they; but God knew, and he yielded to the divine impulse which was swaying him. He is placed on committees and dares to offer minority reports when his conscience fails to go with the majority. He is returned again and again to his seat by his loving and faithful townsmen. He goes from the House to the Senate Chamber and there, as presiding officer, he amazes his critics and perplexes his enemies by his felicitous welcomes to President Fillmore and the famous Hungarian exile Kossuth. Democrats were dear to him if their votes might help to place Charles Sumner in the Senate of the United States. His zeal for American laborers made him a tariff man, a zeal which logically made him willing that the Free-soil Party should join its forces with those of the native American, so called, though it was his conscience that made him a Free-soiler and Republican. Hence he continued power which greatly to his surprise, lifted him into a seat on the same floor with Sumner. Never were two men more unlike in all but the high resolve which inspired them both, to do what they could for the overthrow of a system which threatened the life of the nation and offended the conscience of the world. To the history of the years which followed, almost a score in number, I must barely allude. It is a part of the history of the nation, the grandest and most dreadful chapter in its annals, in which it was torn by discussions and baptized with blood. It piqued the culture of our good city that this lowly mechanic should succeed to the place of her Webster, her Everett, her Winthrop, her Choate. But God said even then to the secret heart of some: "Wait a little and I will show you what I will do with this man of justice for your country, for your proud commonwealth." The terrible debate opened, from whose seething depths went up the vapors which steadily gathered into the war cloud on high. His opponents found, though he was not addicted to either grammar or rhetoric, that his mind was a storehouse of political knowledge which he could readily marshal against them with crushing effect. While his colleague went into the struggle with a more lordly bearing and wielded a keener sword, he watched for the key to the position and so dealt his blows as to cause less danger at the result. His simple, good nature made him well-nigh invulnerable. What was the use in trying to quarrel with such a man? He seemed to be utterly unconscious of insult while volleys of abuse and bloody threats, and stinging taunts and sarcasms filled the air. When Mr. Sumner was stricken down he said the attack was brutal and cowardly, and for these words he was challenged to mortal combat. But he replied that his conscience would not fight a duel, though he believed fully in the right of self-defense, and there the matter dropped. His steady nerves, his sinewy frame, his herculean strength had been observed, and his foes, feeling sure that some one else besides Henry Wilson would fight to the death if he came too far, concluded to let him alone. At length the gathering storm burst. It could not be averted. The storm must come. God foresaw this as we did not, and the men whom his gentleness had been lifting up were ready each for his solemn part. To Henry Wilson fell the Chairmanship of Military Affairs, and the prodigious capacity for work which he showed in that place is known to all who saw it. What President or Cabinet officer, what General in the field, what Governor, or regiment, or patient in the hospital, or soldier's widow, ever had occasion to complain of him? The General in Chief, at the opening of the war, said that his zeal was equal to the strength of ten men. Thus he toiled until the forces of the rebellion were spent, and in the clear dawn of peace, passing the weary efforts at reconciliation, which were finally successful, the problem of his life was solved. We all saw for what God had made and endowed him, in the light of the terrible exigency which had been his grand opportunity. And yet the dim but apocalypse was still to come to him; that mystery of the energy which had burned and flamed within him was subdued in the presence of death. God quenched the light in the hour of his utmost exaltation and laid his only hope of posterity in the dust. He bowed his head and was silent and listened, and in that silence he heard the voice that spoke unto him only in confused whispers before. He knew whence it came, it was the voice of God. His soul melted before that open vision, and lifting his dimmed eye to the tender face he said, "Abba Father." Thenceforth he knew who it was that had raised him up and disciplined him with hardship and used him for the great object of patriotism and philanthropy. He was sure of this, and there he acknowledged Him as his God, and joined his vows in the presence of the people. From that day forward, as we have it from his dearest friends, he was another man. The surges of ambition and of mighty desires grew calm with him. He walked with God. He had found the interpretation of his dream. Now he would write his book; now he would renew old friendships; now he would pour his balm into the wounds which had been given in the heat of debate; now he would visit the South and show her impulsive people that he was not denouncing their doctrines; now he would be the counselor of his political party, a modest Nestor among our leaders, an adviser to those just entering public life; a friend of the reformer and of all good reforms. But his calm sun is hastening to its going down. Hardly had the secret of the life-long guardianship been revealed to him when God hampered to him his work; and while it was time to complete it—and the silver cord was loosed, the golden bowl was broken, the pitcher was broken at the fountain, the wheel was broken at the cistern.

Rulers and public servants, sitting as you do in the presence of these mourners to-day, put far from you the thought that republics are ungrateful. The thanks may be slow in coming, but God will see to it that those who deserve them will get them. You who are doing right though such be the fact; though your actions may come to us distorted and discolored by an unfriendly medium. Some of you both conduct and many others owe much to the noble conduct of Henry Wilson in this respect. We always listened better of Congress after listening to a quiet hour to him. We were indignant at the charge of wholesale corruption in that body. He knew that the honesty of no class of men in the country could bear so searching a scrutiny as theirs. His own good name suffered sometimes at times; for he was a practical statesman, and therefore could not always bring his measure up to the level of his ideal. He would not say that was not right, that he sought to do his best, that he did all that the conditions under which he was forced to act would permit him to do, and hence we are proud—nay, we are more than content. We come out to greet him with welcomes and to embalm his memory in the nation's heart. The Republic mourns him, but our grief is mild compared with that of his townsmen of Natick. Their first honor is his, that the atmosphere of love grows more dense about him the nearer he gets to his home. In Natick there will be not one dry eyes or open shops on the morrow. The villagers will throng to his modest burial place—the strong and the feeble, old men and maidens, and matrons and youths, and children who have toiled for him—to give him a tomb more precious than marble or bronze. He was their brother, their father, their family neighbor, their equal.

The preacher concluded in these words: Yes, we will trust our God who has done marvelous things for us, never yet failing to give us the man for whom the crisis called—Lincoln, and Seward, and Stanton, and Chase, and Andrew, and Sumner, and Wilson. These and a great multitude of others, both of the lofty and the lowly, in the council chamber and on the field of blood, He has given us. What an august company it is. I see them transfigured. Their presence makes His ark the military. They fill the room. Their benign faces bend over us. I seem to feel their breath on our hot cheeks, and their calm words are almost audible to us in the solemn hush of our grief, pointing us upward and saying, "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms."

RESENTED INTERFERENCE.

The Danville *Advocate* relates the following incident, occurring in the early days of Kentucky: "Capt. Jack Jewett, Robin Mosby and Ben. Bradshaw were traveling from Virginia to Kentucky on horseback, as the mode then was. Capt. Jewett was a large, fine-looking man, and a fair specimen of the sort of men that gave character to the population that embraces the early history of Kentucky. As the three rode along, their attention was attracted by angry words that issued from a cabin by the roadside. Words were succeeded by blows, when Capt. Jewett said: 'Let's ride up and see what this fight is about.' They galloped up to the cabin, where, as it was a man and his better-half having a regular 'set-to,' and Jewett, after a brief survey, said: 'Hold my horse,' said Jewett, 'and I will teach the fellow a lesson he will never forget.' At the first blow of his fist the man lay prostrate on the floor. The good wife looked on a moment, and then at Jewett, when reaching back, she grasped a large, long-handled frying-pan, and letting drive at Jewett's head, the bottom went out and the rim went over his head and rested on his neck, such was the force of the blow. All efforts failing to get the remnant of the frying-pan from around Jewett's neck, he had to ride with it on his neck to the next road, when a file in the hands of a blacksmith released him."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.103¾	100 St. Paul Pf....... 66¾
5,000 do.........103⅞	100 do.......... 66⅝
11,000 do.........104	100 do.......s3. 66½
10,000 do......b3.104	100 do......b3. 66⅝
4,000 do.......c.104⅛	200 Union Pacific..... 74½
10,000 do.........104⅛	100 do.......... 74¾
10,000 do.....s3.104⅛	100 do.........c. 75
1,000 Lou. & N. con. 83¼	200 do.......... 75¼
100 Erie Railway..b3. 16⅛	100 do.......s3. 75
100 do.......... 16⅛	100 do.......b3. 75⅜
500 West. U......s3. 76¼	100 do.........c. 75⅜
200 do.......... 76⅜	100 do.......... 75⅛
200 do.......... 76¼	100 do.......... 74¾
100 do......s10. 76⅛	500 do.......... 75
200 do.......... 76¼	100 do.......... 74⅞
700 do......s3. 76⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 18⅞
200 Pacific Mail.....c. 40⅜	700 do.......... 18⅞
500 do.......... 40⅞	1000 do.......... 18¾
700 do......b3. 41	100 do.......... 18⅝
600 do........c. 41	100 do......b3. 18¾
2800 do.......... 41	100 do......s3. 18⅝
600 do......b3. 41⅛	100 North-west'n..s3. 39½
500 do......s3. 41⅛	200 do.......... 39½
200 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 29	100 St. Paul........c. 36½
700 Lake Shore.....c. 62⅜	100 do.......... 36½
1700 do.......... 62⅜	100 North-west'n Pf.. 54½
700 do.......... 62¼	600 Del., L. & W......119⅞
20 do.......... 62	100 Mich. Central.... 64⅛
100 Pac. of Mo...s10. 12¾	300 do.......... 64
100 do......s3. 12¾	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 22¾
100 do......b3. 12⅞	300 do.......... 22⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$4,000 U.S.5-20 R.'65.116½	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........12.122⅝
10,000 do....b. c.116½	25,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67.122⅝
4,400 do..........116⅝	50,000 do......12.122¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., 1865, new...120½	8,500 U. S. 5s, '81.R.116¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..12.120⅝	4,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.........b. c.117¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$16,000 Mo.6s,L bds.103	20 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.106⅛
1,000 D.of C., 3.65s 69	100 ErieR'way.b.c.s3. 16⅛
2,000 C.& R.I.&P.7s.110⅛	300 do.......... 16⅛
21,000 do........b.c.110⅛	100 do.........c. 16⅛
12,000 Le.& W.B.Con. 97⅝	25 U. S. Express.b.c. 55
3,000 do.......... 97⅞	300 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 39½
1,000 do.......... 97⅛	100 do.........c. 39⅜
8,000 Am.D.I.Co.,7s.100	100 do.......... 39⅜
11,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 81	400 L.S.& M.So.b.c.s3. 62⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st LaCrosse Div.. 96¼	1000 do.......... 62
	300 do.......... 61⅞
10,000 M. & St. P. 7s, Gold.......b c. 90½	1000 do......s3.. 61⅞
	500 do......b3. 62
35,000 C.&N.W.Cons. Cou. G. bds.... 89½	100 do.......... 62
	100 do......s5. 61⅞
5,000 do.......b. c. 89⅝	100 do......s3. 61⅞
8,000 Chi.&N.W.1st.100½	100 do.......... 61⅞
2,000 L. Sh. Div. bs.101	100 Union Pac....b.c. 75
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.102¼	300 do.......... 74⅜
5,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.112⅞	200 do.......... 74½
2,000 O.&Miss.C.S.F. 93½	100 do......s3. 74½
4,000 Cen.Pac. G.bs.106⅜	200 do.......... 74¾
1,000 do......b.c.106½	100 do.........c. 74½
19,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104	100 Cen. of N. J......105¼
6,000 U.P. 7s, L. G.. 99	100 do......s3.105¼
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 90½	100 Cle. & P. Gtd.b.c. 90
10,000 do.......... 90½	300 Chi. & R. I...b.c.105½
7,000 C.C.&I.C.1st.b.c.50	200 Del., L. & W.b.c.119⅞
5,000 Del.,L.&W.C...12[illegible]	34 do..........120
8,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div. 58	300 Chi. M. & St. Paul Pf......b.c b3. 66½
100,000 Ches. & Ohio 1st, C. on..b.c. 31¾	100 do.......... 66⅝
	100 do.......... 66½
25 B'k of Commerce.12[illegible]	200 do.......... 66⅜
5 Ninth Nat. Bank. 80	200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 36⅜
100 Del. & H. Canal..123½	100 do.......... 36½
50 American Coal... 48	100 do.......... 36⅜
100 Spring M'n C.b.c. 60	100 Tol.,Wab.&W.b.c. 5½
100 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 18½	400 Morris & Essex..103⅝
200 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 76⅛	100 St. L., I. M. & So.. 15
300 do......s3. 76	600 Miss., K. & T.b.c. 7
800 do.........c. 76	600 do.......... 7⅛
100 do.......... 76⅛	100 do......s3. 7¼
200 do.....b60. 76	700 do.......... 7⅛
800 do......s3. 76	100 Pac. of Mo....b.c. 13
2500 Pac. Mail....b.c. 41	100 At. & Pac. Pf. b.c. 4⅝
500 do......b3. 41	100 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 22⅝
700 do.......... 41⅛	100 H.&St.Jo.Pf.b.c.b3.29¼
100 do.........c. 41⅛	300 O. & Miss..b.c.b3. 18⅝
200 do......b3. 41⅛	100 do.......... 18⅝
400 do.......... 41	200 do......s3. 18½
300 do......s3. 40⅞	100 do.......... 18½
100 do......b3. 40⅞	600 do.......... 18⅜
100 do.......... 40⅞	100 do......s3. 18¼
200 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3. 54⅜	100 C., C. & I. C....b.c. 4½
250 Mich. Cen....b.c. 63⅝	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 M.&S.P.C.S.F. 81¼	300 Lake Shore........ 62
2,000 North-west. C. Coup. G.bds. 89½	100 do......s4. 61⅞
	300 do......b3. 61⅞
4,000 do.......... 89⅝	700 do.......... 61⅞
3,000 H.&S.J.8s,con. 82	100 do.....s10. 61¾
14,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104¼	1200 do......s3. 61¾
5,000 do......b3.104¼	200 do......b3. 61⅞
3,000 Ohio & Miss. Con. S. F.... 93¼	2200 do.......... 61⅞
	700 do......s3. 61⅞
800 Western Union.... 76⅛	200 do.......... 62
500 do......b3. 76⅛	200 Union Pacific..... 74¼
100 do......s3. 76	100 do......b3. 74½
100 do......s5. 76	1500 do.......... 75
100 do......s3. 76⅛	100 do.......... 75¼
100 do.......... 76⅛	300 do.......... 75⅛
100 Amer. Express... 60¼	200 Ohio & Miss........ 18⅝
300 Pacific Mail.... 40⅞	200 do......b3. 18⅝
500 do......s3. 40⅞	100 do......b3. 18¼
400 do.......... 40⅝	200 do......s3. 18¼
300 do.......... 40⅞	100 do.......... 18¼
1600 do.......... 41	300 St. Paul.......... 36⅛
500 do......b3. 41⅛	200 do.......... 36¼
800 do.......... 41⅛	400 St. Paul Pf........ 66⅛
200 Erie Railway..... 16⅛	100 do.......... 66⅛
50 Mich. Central..... 63⅝	400 do.......... 66⅜
200 do......s3. 63½	100 Tol. & Wab.......c. 5½
100 do......s3. 63⅜	50 Ft. Wayne......... 98½
100 do.....s10. 63⅝	50 Illinois Central... 95½
100 do.......... 63⅜	100 Morris & Essex..103⅝
400 do.......... 63½	100 Han. & St. Jo.b3. 22⅝
300 North-western.... 39¼	100 Pac. R. of Mo...... 13
100 do......b3. 39½	300 St. Louis & I. M... 15
100 N. J. Central.....105¼	100 Kansas & Texas.... 7¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.........116⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...........122⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 68¾	50 C. & P. Gtd...b.c. 89¾
3,000 do.......... 68⅝	100 C. & N. W...b.c.b3. 39½
5,000 do.......... 68½	1000 do.......... 39⅛
3,000 Cen P. G. bds.106½	100 C. & N.W. Pf...b.c. 54¼
2,000 West. P. bds... 96½	100 L.S.& M.S...b.c.s3. 62
6,000 U. Pac. 1st...104⅛	600 do......b3. 62⅛
7,000 do......b3.104⅛	500 do.......... 62⅛
11,000 do.......... 104⅛	300 do.......... 62
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 91	500 do......s3. 61⅞
10,000 do.......... 92	500 do.......... 61⅞
1,000 L. S. Div. bds.101	500 do.......... 61⅞
3,000 C. & N. W. C.G. Gold bds....... 89½	300 do.......... 61⅞
	100 do.......... 61⅞
4,000 C. & N.W. C.b.c. 98	500 do.......... 62
1,000 Long Dk. bs...104½	1100 do......s3. 62
15,000 M. & S.P.C.S.F. 81¼	200 do......s4. 62
10,000 do.......... 81⅜	100 do......b3. 62⅛
15,000 do......b3. 81⅛	600 C.M. & S. P...b.c. 36¼
1,000 M.&S.P.8s,1st.113	100 C.M.& S. P.Pf.b.c. 66⅛
4,000 N. Mo. 1st.b.c. 90	100 do.......... 66⅜
9 D. & H. Canal.b.c.124	100 do.......... 66⅝
200 Quicksilver Pf.b.c. 23	200 Del., L. & W...b.c.119¾
100 W. U. T.......b.c.s3. 76⅛	2100 Union Pacific.b3. 76
2200 do.......... 76⅛	100 do......s8. 76
10 do.......... 76	200 do.......... 76⅛
300 do.......... 76⅛	300 do.......... 76⅜
200 do.....b60. 76	100 do.......... 76⅜
100 do......b3. 76¼	300 do.......... 76⅜
500 do.......... 76⅛	100 do.......... 76⅜
300 do.....b60. 76¼	100 do.......... 76¼
1600 Pac. Mail....b.c. 41¼	100 do.......... 76⅛
400 do......b3. 41⅜	100 do.........c. 76
1600 do.......... 41⅜	100 do.......... 76½
100 do.........c. 41⅜	100 do.....b10. 76⅝
900 do......b3. 41⅛	100 do.......... 76⅝
2900 do.......... 41½	300 do.......... 76¾
1400 do.......... 41⅝	500 do.........c. 76⅞
100 do......b3. 41¾	400 do.......... 77
300 do.......... 41⅜	300 do.......... 77⅛
700 do.......... 41½	600 do.......... 77½
100 do.......... 41⅜	100 do.......... 77¼
200 do.......... 41¼	1000 do.......... 78
1600 do.......... 41⅜	200 do.......... 78⅜
500 do.......... 41½	100 do.......... 78½
200 do.......... 41⅝	100 do.......... 77½
1300 do.......... 41⅜	300 do.......... 78
300 Mich. Cen....b.c. 63½	100 do.......... 77⅞
100 do.......... 63¼	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 18⅜
100 do......s3. 62⅞	1000 do......b3. 18½
100 do......s3. 63	100 do.......... 18⅝
100 do.......... 62⅞	400 do......s3. 18½
100 do......s3. 62⅝	100 do.......... 18½
100 do.......... 62½	200 do.......... 18⅜
200 do.......... 62⅝	200 do......s3. 18¼
100 do.......... 62⅛	100 do.......... 18⅜
300 do.......... 62¼	100 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 22¾
100 do.......... 62⅜	100 Morris & Essex..103⅝
300 do.......... 62½	100 Mo., K & T....b.c. 7⅛
100 do.......... 63	300 Kansas Pac....b.c. 13½
200 do.......... 62½	100 do.......... 13¾
100 do.......... 62⅝	100 do.......... 13⅜
100 Erie R......b.c.s.c. 16¼	11 N. Y. C. & H...b.c.106⅛
100 do.......... 16¼	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.122⅝	400 Lake Shore....... 62
10,000 N.W. C. G. G.B. 89½	600 do......s3. 61⅞
2,000 H. & S.J. 8s, C. 82	300 do.......... 61⅞
46,000 Union Pac.1st.104½	100 do.......... 61¾
5,000 Un. Pac. L. G.. 99⅜	300 do......s3. 61⅝
10,000 do.......... 99½	100 North-western... 39¼
10,000 do.......... 99⅞	300 do.......... 39⅛
10,000 do.........100	100 do.......... 39
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 93	200 North-west. Pf... 54⅜
500 West. Union...s3. 76⅛	300 do.......... 54¼
100 do......s3. 76	200 Union Pacific..... 77⅞
100 do......b3. 76⅛	100 do.......... 77¾
600 do.......... 76⅛	100 do.......... 77½
500 do.......... 76	100 do.......... 77⅞
200 do.......... 75⅞	200 do......b3. 78
200 do......s5. 75⅞	200 do.......... 78
400 Erie Railway..... 16⅛	100 do.......... 78⅛
700 Pacific Mail..... 41½	100 do.......... 78¼
100 do.......... 41⅜	500 do.......... 78½
300 do.......... 41¼	200 do.......... 78⅞
100 do.......... 41⅜	500 do.......... 79
1600 do.......... 41½	100 do.......... 79⅛
300 do......b3. 41⅝	500 do.......... 79¼
100 do.......... 41⅝	300 St. Paul......... 36¼
100 do.......... 41¾	300 do.......... 36
2700 do.......... 41⅞	100 do.......... 35⅞
2700 do......b3. 42	1000 St. Paul Pf....... 66⅜
100 Rock Island.......105⅝	100 do.......... 66¼
300 Mich. Cen......... 62¼	100 do.......... 66⅛
50 do......s3. 62	100 do.....s10. 65⅞
100 do.....s60. 61⅝	200 Ohio & Miss...s3. 18⅛
600 do.......... 62¼	200 do.......... 18⅜
100 do.....s30. 61¾	200 do.......... 18¼
200 do.........c. 62	400 Han. & St. Jo....... 22⅝
200 do.......... 62	200 do......s3. 22⅝
100 do.......... 61¾	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.. 29⅜
50 do.......... 62	200 Kansas Pacific.s3. 15¼
100 do.......... 61⅝	200 do.......... 15½
300 do.......... 61¼	300 do.......... 15¼
247 Pac. R. of Mo..... 13	

MONDAY, Nov. 29—P. M.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which was made known in Wall street about midday, formed the absorbing topic of discussion in financial circles and exercised a marked influence on the securities of the company. Beyond the mere fact that the court had decided in favor of the road nothing was positively known on the Stock Exchange until near the close of business, when the announcement was made that the decision was unanimous, and that Judge Davis, who delivered the opinion took the ground that the road was a great national necessity and that the Government has fully secured the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds. The advantages to the company from this decision are many. Not only does it restrain the Government from withholding any more than one-half of the money earned by the road for Government transportation, but ends a vexatious litigation, and carries with it a virtual decision that the company has no obligation to the Government except one-half of the Government transportation money and five per cent. of its net earnings until the bonds become due, about twenty-five years hence. The interest on the bonds has always been considered beyond any contingency likely to arise, but this decision removes any possible doubt and leaves the company at liberty to continue the payment of dividends to the stockholders at the present rate of eight per cent. per annum, or even more should the increasing earnings of the company warrant it. The news in regard to the decision produced increased activity in Union Pacific stock, and carried the price steadily up from 74¼ to 79¼, the final sales of the day being at the highest figure. The advance was accompanied by an active movement in the bonds, the first mortgages rising to 104½, land grants to 100, and sinking funds to 93. The most prominent stock after Union Pacific was Pacific Mail, which, on heavy purchases, rose to 42 in the last sales. Outside of these stocks the market generally was firmer in the morning, but sold off somewhat in the afternoon. Kansas Pacific, however, was an exception, and rose to 15½ at the close.

The money market was easy at 3@4 ⅌ cent. until late in the afternoon, when the rate for call loans at the Stock Exchange advanced to 6 ⅌ cent. At the close, however, there were free offerings, and loans were made at 4@4½ ⅌ cent. Prime mercantile paper was in demand at 6@7 ⅌ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the retirement of $764,000, an amount equal to 80 ⅌ cent. of the new national bank notes issued during the month. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $648,000.

The foreign advices reported money easy at London, and the rate at the Stock Exchange on British consols is 1¾ ⅌ cent. The Bank of England lost £19,000 bullion withdrawn on balance to-day. To-day was ticket day at the Stock Exchange, and it is stated that the settlements are progressing favorably. Consols advanced to 95⅜@95½, and United States bonds were firm, closing at 103½@103⅝ for old 1865s, 109⅜@109½ for 1867s, 105½@105⅝ for 10-40s, and 104½ for new 5s. The sterling exchange market was firm, with business at about $4 84 for 60 days bills, and $4 87½ for demand. There was a good demand for bills, and a moderate business was done. Gold was affected again to-day by rumors of a warlike nature, though they could be traced to no authentic source. The fact that no announcement has yet been made in regard to the Treasury policy in the matter of gold sales for December, other than by intimation on the part of officials that none will be made, also had a tendency to stiffen the premium. The price at the opening declined to 114⅜, but later rose to 114¾, and closed at 114⅝. Gold loans were made flat and at 1@2 ⅌ cent. interest for carrying.

Government bonds, though dull, were strong, and sales of 1867s and 1868s, coupon, were made at 122⅝@122¾ and 122⅞, respectively. It is reported that Secretary Bristow will shortly issue a call for $5,000,000 5-20s on account of the sinking fund. In railroad mortgages the transactions were noticeably large in Union Pacifics, which advanced from 103⅝ to 104½ for firsts, 99 to 100 for land grants, and 90 to 93 for sinking funds. The demand was active and some round amounts changed hands. The dealings were also large in Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago and North-western issues, which were strong. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles were the only weak bonds, declining to 82. State bonds ruled dull, and with the exception of District Columbia 3-65s, there were no important changes.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington furnishes a statement of the imports and exports of merchandise into and from the several ports of the United States for the month of October, which must afford great satisfaction to all who are interested in the welfare of the country and are desirous of its early return to active prosperity. We find that at all the ports the imports aggregated $36,543,464, and the exports $50,274,508, with foreign produce, included in the imports but re-exported, $1,180,569—leaving the balance of trade in our favor to the amount of $14,811,613, or about 40 ⅌ cent. for the month. This is certainly a vast improvement in the circumstances of the country, for, when we compare these figures with those of the same month last year, we find that while our exports have increased about $3,000,000, the imports have decreased some $9,000,000. It is gratifying to know that instead of retrograding in this respect, we have been progressing still more swiftly during the current month of November. A glance at the foreign commerce returns of the port of New-York for November shows the imports here to be less than $15,000,000, while the exports exceed $22,000,000; the former also showing a decrease of $12,000,000 and the latter an increase of $3,000,000 over those of the same month last year—the port of New-York, it ought to be remembered, doing about 66 ⅌ cent. of the business of the country in imports and about 47 ⅌ cent. in exports. It is plain from this that our people have already taken some steps, and now mean to keep moving, in the right direction. A very brief continuance of this state of affairs would lead us to the goal of specie payments and relieve the country from the vast weight of her present indebtedness. The increase of our exports and decrease of imports show that we are earning more and spending less, and the excess of the former over the latter is exactly equal to our net gains. It was this practice of rigid economy on the part of the French people that placed their nation in a position to return to a specie basis at any moment, and to discharge the enormous debt and indemnity inflicted upon her as a result of her late war with Germany. Her decreased imports and increased exports so placed the balance of trade in her favor that the Bank of France was able to accumulate enormous amounts of gold. While we cannot hope to place ourselves in the same position as France at any very early day, her example is an excellent one to follow, even at a considerable distance. We have, at all events, begun to move in the same direction, not only in the matter of popular economy, but even the public Treasury seems to have at last started to accumulate gold by stopping the regular weekly sales. We have a very large amount of surplus produce which Europe wants, and all of which, by a judicious policy on our part, we can ship to the other side. Altogether, the outlook for our foreign trade is in the highest degree encouraging.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1875.

Gold receipts	$693,600 24
Gold payments	934,179 12
Gold balance	42,305,646 51
Currency receipts	1,330,329 78
Currency payments	1,050,810 21
Currency balance	43,776,127 29
Customs	377,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 29.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	114⅛	114⅝
United States 5s, 1881, cou	116⅜	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867s, cou	122⅝	122⅝
Bills on London	$4 83½@$4 84	$4 84
New-York Central	105⅞	105⅞
Rock Island	105⅛	105⅛
Pacific Mail	40⅝	42
St. Paul	36⅛	35¾
St. Paul Preferred	66⅜	66
Lake Shore	62¼	61¾
North-western	39⅛	39⅛
North-western Preferred	54⅞	54¼
Western Union	76⅛	75⅞
Union Pacific	74⅜	79¼
Wabash	6	5⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	119¾	119⅞
New-Jersey Central	105⅜	108¼
Panama	128	128
Erie	16¼	16⅛
Ohio	18⅞	18¼
C., C. & I. C.	4⅛	4⅛
Harlem	133⅛	133⅛

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Erie	16⅛	16	1,400
Lake Shore	62⅜	61¾	19,600
Wabash	5⅛	5⅛	200
North-western	39½	39⅛	2,800
North-western Preferred	54½	54¼	800
Rock Island	105½	105½	400
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36½	35⅝	2,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	66¾	66⅛	3,800
Pittsburg	90	90	150
Del., Lack. & Western	119⅞	119⅞	1,034
New-Jersey Central	105¼	105¼	400
Michigan Central	64⅛	61⅞	6,650
Morris & Essex	103⅝	103⅝	600
Union Pacific	79¼	74¼	15,800
C., C. & Ind. Central	4½	4½	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	22¾	22⅝	1,300
Hannibal & St Joseph Pf.	29¼	29	400
Ohio & Mississippi	18⅞	18¼	7,200
Missouri Pacific	13	12¾	700
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	4⅝	4⅝	200
Western Union	76⅜	75⅞	12,100
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	18½	18½	100
Pacific Mail	42	40⅜	38,600
Quicksilver Pref.	23	23	200
Kansas & Pacific	15½	13½	1,600
Kansas & Texas	7⅛	7	2,200
Amer. Mer. Union Ex.	60½	60½	200
Iron Mountain	15	15	300
Total sales			121,384

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	125¼	125½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122⅝	122¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123⅛	123⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114⅝	115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114⅝	115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116⅜	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	120⅜	120⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupons	120⅜	120⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	122½	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅝	122⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122⅝	123
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122⅝	123
United States 10-40s, registered	117	117¼
United States 10-40s, coupons	117⅜	118
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116½	116¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117⅛	117⅜

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $57,000 for interest and $395,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$20,678,000
Gold balances	1,314,200
Currency balances	1,508,200

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$71,006,445
Currency balances	2,772,533
Gold exchanges	7,620,835
Gold balances	1,351,000

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded..... 35	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.&J. 41
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.Is. 10	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O. 41
Ark.7s,Mem. & L. R. 10	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J. 30
Connecticut 6s......106	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O. 30
Georgia 7s, new bds.102	N. C. Fund'g Act '66. 9
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 99	N. C. Fund'g Act '68. 8
Indiana 5s..........103	N. C. new bds.,J.&J. 8
Illinois coup.6s, 1877.103	N. C. new bs., A. & O. 8
Illinois coup.6s, 1879.103	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 1. 4
Illinois War Loan...103	Ohio 6s, '81.........105
Kentucky 6s.........103	Ohio 6s, '86.........108
Louisiana 6s........ 37½	Rhode Island 6s......106
Louisiana new bds.. 37½	South Carolina 6s.... 32
La. 6s, n. Floating D. 37½	S. Car. 6s, J. & J.... 32
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 37½	S. Car. 6s, A. & O.... 32
La. 6s, Levee Bonds. 37½	S. C. Fund'g Act '66. 32
La. 8s, L. Bds. of '75. 37½	S. C. L.C., '89, J.& J. 31½
Michigan 7s, 1890....107	S. C. L.C.,'89, A. & O. 31½
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..102	S. Car. 7s of '88...... 33
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..102	S. Car. non-fund.bds. 4¾
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..102⅝	Tennessee 6s, old... 47
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..102⅝	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 45⅛
Mo. 6s, due in 1879..102⅝	Tenn. 6s, new series. 45
Mo. 6s, due in 1880..102⅝	Texas 10s of '76......100
Fund. Bds. due '94-5.102¾	Virginia 6s, old...... 36
L.Bds.due'81 to'91,in.102¾	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 37
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.107	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 37
N. Y. 6s, B'ty L.,'78.114	Va. 6s, cons. bds..... 71½
N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'91.120	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. 66½
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 16	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 9
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 15	Dis.of Col.3-65s, 1924. 68¾

And the following for railway mortgages:

Cl., P. & Ash. old bs.104½	Gt. Western 2d, '93. 52
Cl.,P.& Ash. new bs.101½	Quincy & Tol. 1st,'90. 45½
Det.,Mon. & Tol. bs.101½	Laf., B'l'n &Miss.1st. 61⅝
Buff. & Erie new bs.100	Alb. & Sus.1st bds..112½
Buff. & St. Line 7s...101½	Bos., H. & Erie 1st... 20¼
Lake Shore Div. bs...101	Bos., H. & E., guar.. 18
L. Sh.Cons.Coup.1st.104	B., C. R.& M.1st7s,g. 38
L. Sh.Cons. Reg. 1st.102	Ches. & Ohio 1st 6s.. 30½
L. Sh.Cons.Coup. 2d. 98½	Ches.& Ohio ex coup 23
L. Sh. Cons. Reg. 2d. 93⅝	Chic. & Alton 1st...115½
Marietta & Cin. 1st..106	Chic. & Alt. income.106
Mich.C.Cons.7s,1902.102	Joliet &Chicago 1st.111
Mich.C.1st,8s,'62,SF.113	La. & Mo. 1st, Gtd... 85
Mich. C. Equip. bds. 95	St. L., J. & Chi. 1st.. 99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..101⅞	C., B. & Q.Con.M.7s.109
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..103¾	C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s..110
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E...100	C.,R.I.&P.S.F.6s,'95. 99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...100	Cen. of N. J.1st, new.111¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876..102½	Cen. of N.J.1st, cons.107
N.Y.C.& H. R. 1st, C.120	Cen. of N.J.1st, conv.106⅛
N.Y.C.& H. R. 1st, R 116⅝	Le. & W. B'e con.g'd. 97½
Hud.R. 7s, 2d,S.F.'85.112½	M.&St.P.1st, 8s,P.D.112
Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.112¾	M.&St.P.2d,7 3-10PD. 93
Harlem 1st 7s, Reg..112	M.&St.P.1st,7s,GRD 90⅝
North Missouri 1st... 89	M.& St.P.1st,LaC.D. 96
Ohio & M.Cons. S. F. 93¼	M.& St.P.1st,I&M.D. 83½
Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 93	M. & St.P.1st, I.&D. 80¾
Cent. Pac. Gold bds.106¼	M. & St.P.1st, H.&D. 80¾
Cent. Pac., S. J. B'h. 89	M. & St. P.1st,C.&M. 87
Cent. Pac. State A. b.112	M. & St. P. 2d....... 87
Western Pacific bds. 96	Chi. & N. W. S. F...105
Union Pacific 1st...104	Chi. & N. W. C. B.. 97¼
Union Pac. L. G., 7s. 99	Chi. & N. W. Ex. bs. 90
Union Pacific S. F... 90	Chi. & N. W. 1st....100¼
S. Pac. R. B. of Mo.. 54	C. & N. W. C. G. bs. 89½
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 82	Chi.&N.W. R. G. bs. 87½
Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. 64	Galena & Chic. Ex...105½
Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.102⅝	Peninsula 1st, Con... 98
Pitts.,Ft.W.& C.1st.115	Chicago & Mil. 1st.. 99¼
Pitts., Ft.W. & C.2d.108	Winona & St. P. 1st. 77
Pitts., Ft.W. & C.3d.101	Winona & St. P. 2d. 55
Cleve. & P. Con. S.F.105½	C.,C.C. & I.1st,C.bds. 98
Cleve. & P. 4th S. F.102⅜	Del., L. & West. 2d.113
Col., Chic. & Ind.1st. 50	Morris & Essex 1st...115
R., W. & Og. Con.1st 90	Morris & Essex 2d...109
St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 92½	M. & E. Construct'n.101
Alton&T. Haute 1st.106	Mor. & Es. 7s of 1871.105½
Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf. 86	M. & E. 1st Con. G'd.108
Tol., P. & W.1st,E.D. 78	Erie 1st, Extended...103
Tol., P. & W., B. D... 15	Erie 2d 7s, 1879.....101¼
Toledo, Peo.&W. 2d. 35	Erie 4th 7s, 1880..... 92
Tol., P. &W. Con.7s. 32	Erie 5th 7s, 1888..... 90
Tol. & W. 1st, ex.... 80	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con. 81
T. & W. 1st, St.L. D. 57½	I., Bloom. & W. 1st. 28⅛
Toledo & Wabash 2d. 50¼	M. So. 7 per cent. 2d.100⅝
T. & W. Con. Conv.. 27½	M. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 p.c.105
Han. & Naples 1st... 30	Cleve. & Tol. S. F....108
Gt. Western 1st, '88. 78	Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.102

And the following for the City Bank shares:

America............151	Gallatin National...130
American Exchange.116	Importers & Trad's'.197½
Chatham............138	Merchants'..........123
Chemical...........1600	Nassau..............103
City...............300	New-York............131½
Commerce...........122½	Ninth National...... 80
Corn Exchange......132	Phenix..............100¼
First National.....200	Republic............ 85
Fourth National.... 98	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	105	107
City 6s, new	109¼	109⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	133½	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	51¼	51⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅜	55½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼	62⅜
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	....	*45
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19⅜	19½
Northern Central Railroad	33	33¼
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½

* Ex dividend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 29, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	28	Lead, pigs	379
B. E. Peas, bags	100	Crude Turp., bbls	125
Bees-wax, pkgs	4	Tar, bbls	20
Cotton, bales	8,131	Resin, bbls	2,400
Copper, bbls	71	Pork, pkgs	940
Dried Fruit, pkgs	289	Beef, pkgs	679
Eggs, bbls	1,467	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,703
Flour, bbls	30,943	Lard, pkgs	665
Wheat, bushels	380,029	Stearine, pkgs	59
Corn, bushels	30,032	Butter, pkgs	5,189
Oats, bushels	75,169	Cheese, pkgs	9,875
Rye, bushels	10,200	Tallow, pkgs	194
Malt, bushels	10,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	10
Barley, bushels	70,045	Pea-nuts, bags	862
Grass-seed, bags	297	Tow, bales	40
Flax-seed, bags	402	Rice Chaff, bags	400
Beans, bbls	492	Rice, pkgs	77
Peas, bushels	8,000	Sugar, bbls	315
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Starch, bxs	252
B. W. Flour, pkgs	192	Sumac, bags	529
Oat-meal, bbls	257	Tea, half-chests	20
Hops, bales	60	Tobacco, hhds	33
Hides, bales	1,067	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	966
Leather, sides	10,659	Whisky, bbls	392
Moss, bales	54	Wool, bales	100
Skins, bales	17		

COCOA—Has been generally dull, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 9c.@9½c.; San Domingo, 7¾c.@8c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active demand at stronger and buoyant prices, quotations to-day having been advanced ¼c. ⅌ ℔., with sales reported of 3,200 bags by the Frisia, 2,579 bags by the Willard, 4,097 bags by the Pomerania, 1,064 bags by the J. L. Prendergast, and 1,997 bags Santos, by the Marie, on private terms; also, 2,948 bags Rio, by the Queen, reported at 20¾c., and 1,000 bags by the South America, reported at 21c., gold. Other kinds wanted at very firm rates; sales, 1,700 bags Maracaibo on private terms....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 18½c.@18¾c.; fair, 19¼c.@19½c.; good, 20¼c.@20½c.; prime, 20¾c.@21c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18½c.@21½c., gold; Santos, fair to good, invoices, 19½c.@20½c.; Java, invoices, 26c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19½c.@21c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ ℔., under more liberal offerings....Ordinary quoted at 11c.@11 1-16c.; Low Middling, 12 13-16c.@13⅛c.; Middling, 13⅛c.@13 7-16c. ⅌ ℔....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 620 bales, (of which 200 bales were on Saturday evening,) of which 415 bales were to spinners, 160 bales for export, and 245 bales to speculators....The movements for forward delivery have been moderate at generally easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,000 bales, (of which — bales were on Saturday evening, and 14,000 bales to-day,) with 400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; December, 13⅛c.@13 5-32c.; January, 13¼c.; February, 13⅜c.@13 13-32c.; March, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; April, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; May, 13 29-32c.@13 31-32c.; June, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; July, 14 5-32c.@14 7-32c.; August, 14¼c.@14 5-16c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@3-32c. ⅌ ℔....The receipts at this port since our last have been 8,131 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 36,184 bales, against 36,735 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 60,800 bales, against 60,155 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,492,078 bales, against 1,337,522 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports (one day) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 16,403 bales; to the Continent, 11,185 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 83,400 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 588,471 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been rather more active, but at, in most instances, somewhat easier prices. Red and Amber Winter Wheat Extras offered more freely and quoted 10c.@20c. ⅌ bbl. lower, leading to more liberal purchases, chiefly on export account, mainly within the range of $5 65@$6 ⅌ bbl. Regular shipping Extras, in lines, in moderate request, but bids running considerably under asking rates for really desirable brands, checking transactions. Superfine quiet at about former figures. No. 2 in more demand, chiefly at $4@$4 50, the latter rate for best. Unsound Flour fairly active, with dealings mostly in Extras, within the range of $4 75@$5 10 ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,850 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots at $4 25@$5 75, mainly at $4 75@$5 10: very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 50; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 70@$5 10, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 15@$5 55, mostly at $5 25@$5 50; choice to fancy do., $5 55@$6; City Mills Extra, $5 25@$6 75, chiefly at $6 25@$6 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 55, chiefly at $5 35@$5 55; round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 55 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 25@$7, mainly at $6@$6 75, and patent at $6 85@$9 50, chiefly at $7 10@$7 85; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 50; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 50@$7 25; Western White do. Extras, $5 75@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 50; Extra Genesee, $6@$7 25 ⅌ bbl....Included in the sales have been 8,250 bbls., Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat Extras and City Mill product, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been rather more sought after at about steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $4 70@$5 10 for inferior to very good Superfine, $5 20@$6 60 for very poor to choice shipping Extras, and $6 65@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been in less request and quoted lower, ranging from $4@$5 25 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 25 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in less demand at from $3 25@$3 75 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 65 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 for Brandywine, delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 625 bbls., including 475 bbls. low grade Yellow Western at $3 25@$3 40 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 25@$1 75 ⅌ 100 ℔....Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 65 ⅌ 100 ℔.

GRAIN.—Spring Wheat has been more freely purchased, mainly on export account, and prices have been generally quoted stronger, in instances 1c.@2c. a bushel higher than the closing figures of Saturday; offerings of prime much less urgent. Winter Wheat has been quoted steady, but has been comparatively quiet; dealings mostly in new Red Western. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 234,000 bushels at $1 37 for strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 27@$1 28 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at $1 28 for strictly prime; $1 25¼ for prime do., in store; $1 25 for strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 16 for fair No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 12@$1 15 for No. 3 Chicago Spring; $1 16@$1 17 for Mixed Spring, chiefly at the latter rate; $1@$1 05 for rejected Spring, mostly at $1 04@$1 05, afloat; $1 38 for choice new Amber Southern, (a small lot,) from dock; $1 26 for prime new Red Western, in store; $1 12@$1 22½ for very poor to good Red Western, car lots....Corn continues quite dull, with prices quoted about 1c. a bushel lower....Very little export inquiry noted. Sales have been reported of 42,500 bushels at 75c.@75½c., closing at 75c. for sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat; 74c.@74½c. for steamer do., afloat; 75c.@76½c. for High Mixed Western, and Yellow Western, 67c.@72½c. for damp to dry new Mixed Western; 70c.@72½c. for new Yellow Western, and 72½c. for new and old Mixed Western, (car lots)....Rye quiet; prime to choice offered sparingly; strictly prime State held at 95c.; and Canada, in bond, at 87c....Barley has been moderately sought after at unchanged prices; sales reported of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 12; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 05; 3,000 bushels choice six-rowed State at $1 10, in store; and 5,000 bushels two and four rowed do., Mixed, at $1 ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt dull at old quotations....Canada Peas, in bond, quoted at $1 07, without further dealings....Buckwheat nominally unchanged....Oats have been moderately active; strictly prime to choice scarce and held with firmness; dealings mostly in poorer qualities, car lots, at a reduction of 1c.@2c. a bushel. Sales reported, since our last, of 54,000 bushels at 40c.@46c. for very poor to very good Mixed Western, car lots, mainly at 44c.@46c., (the latter rate for Michigan,) with strictly prime Mixed Milwaukee quoted at 48½c. bid, and up to 50c. asked; 40c.@50c. for poor to about prime White Western, odd lots; 43c.@46c., mostly at 45c., for Mixed State; 46c.@50c. for White State, car lots....Feed has been in moderate demand within the range of $18 50@$25, as extremes, ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been offered sparingly, and has been actively sought after, including shipping lots, within the range of from 65c.@70c., and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 05 ⅌ 100 ℔., Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@60c....Rye Straw has been in fair demand within the range of 65c.@$1 05.; Oat, 55c.@70c. ⅌ 100 ℔....The stock of Grain in this port to-day embraces 5,371,868 bushels Wheat, 854,726 bushels Corn, 107,880 bushels Rye, 329,898 bushels Barley, 243,341 bushels Malt, 1,194,099 bushels Oats, and 7,372 bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 8,109,184 bushels, as against 7,340,618 bushels last Monday, and 6,628,270 bushels Nov. 30, 1874.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—A decidedly more active movement has been reported in domestic Cloth, of which 8,000 rolls have been reported sold at 12c.@12¼c. Market otherwise quite dull; quotations as before.

HEMP—The feature of business in this line has been the active trade in Jute Butts, of which 7,000 bales have been reported sold, to arrive, chiefly at 2½c., gold, and 3c., currency, cash; market otherwise as last reported.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at about steady rates; sales, 7,780 Montevideo, to arrive, at 20c., gold, 4 months; 2,000 do. seconds, to arrive, at 17c., gold, 4 months; 1,100 California at 20c., 1,870 Dry Texas on private terms, and 800 City Slaughter at 9¾c., currency.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans, new crop, has been in moderate demand within the range of 57c.@62c. for prime to choice, with sales reported since our last of 200 bbls., in lots. Other kinds very dull and nominally unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been comparatively quiet, and quoted weak as to price within the range of $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained; $1 90@$2 for No. 2; $2 25@$3 37½ for No. 1; $3 75@$7 25 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass, ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales 250 bbls. at $2 75@$4 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar inactive at $2 12½@$2 25 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½....Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 37½c. ⅌ gallon. Sales 100 bbls. at this rate; also 50 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 38½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been rather more sought after at 6⅞c., in bulk, and at 10c.@10¼c., in shipping order, for early delivery, showing less firmness; sales 500 bbls., in bulk, at 6⅞c., and 3,500 bbls., in shipping order, on private terms....Refined has been in moderate demand; quoted for early delivery at 12½c.; sales 2,500 bbls....Refined, in cases, 17c.@19c....Naphtha at 10c.@10¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12½c.@12¾c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, and though opening stronger in price, closed somewhat irregular, especially for forward delivery. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 260 bbls. Western Mess, including old inspected at $22 25, and fresh inspected at $22 50; new, uninspected held at $22 50....Prime Mess quoted at $22 for new, and $20@$22 for old; Extra Prime, $15@$16....And, for forward delivery, Western Mess, seller the remainder of the year, quoted at $21 10@$21 25, and seller January at $21. Sales included 250 bbls. new, seller the remainder of the year, at $21 50; 500 bbls., January, at $21 10, and 250 bbls., February, at $21....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, with City quoted at 9¼c.@9⅝c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been in less demand at former rates; sales, 25,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11¾c.@12c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our range....Western nominal....We quote Pickled Shoulders at 9c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¼c.@10½c.; Pickled Hams at 13c.; Smoked Hams at 14½c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11¾c.@12½c. Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., December and January options, nominal at 8c. ⅌ ℔....Bacon has been in moderately active request but at easier prices. Sales, 200 bxs. City Long Clear at 11⅛c.; 250 bxs Western Long Clear at 11c....Western Long and Short Clear, December and January delivery, quoted at 11c.@11¼c.; and Short Clear, same delivery, at 11½c.@11¾c.; Short Rib, January delivery, at 11....Lard has been more freely dealt in, mainly on speculative account, opening fully ⅛c.@3-16c. higher, but closing a shade weaker. ....Of Western Steam for early delivery sales have been reported of 550 tcs. contract, at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c.; and 260 tcs. choice new at 13c.; also 50 tcs. choice Kettle at 13½c....And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 2,250 tcs., seller's option remainder of the year, at 12⅞c.@13c., closing at 12 15-16c.@13c.; 3,250 tcs., seller January, at 13c.@13⅛c., closing at 13 1-16c.; and 1,750 tcs., seller February, at 13⅛c.@13¼c., closing at 13⅛c.@13 3-16c....And of City Lard, 300 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 12c., and 100 tcs. No. 1 at 12½c....And of Refined Lard, sales have been reported of 800 tcs. for the Continent on private terms; quoted at 13¼c.@13⅜, and 300 tcs. for the West Indies at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔....Beef quiet at previous prices. We quote new at $12@$13 for Extra and $11@$12 for Plain Mess; $16 50@$17 for Packet ⅌ bbl....And Tierce Beef thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $33@$34....Beef Hams continue inactive at $22 25@$24 for prime to very choice. ....The demand for Butter runs mainly on the finest makes, which have been in slight supply and held firmly; most other descriptions, plenty and depressed, meeting with a very slow sale, as a rule. We quote at from 23c.@35c. for ordinary to choice State, with fancy quoted higher; 14c.@33c. for very poor to choice Western, and up to 35c. for fancy do.; and 20c.@26c. for Rolls....Cheese has been in comparatively limited demand, in most instances, on the basis of 10½c.@13½c. for good to fancy ⅌ ℔....Eggs have been inactive at 27c.@31c. for fair to very fancy fresh stock, and 22c.@24½c. for limed....Tallow in fair demand and firm, with sales of 95,000 ℔. very good to prime at 9 11-16c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔....Stearine has been in limited request, prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¼c.; choice City, in hhds., at 13½c. Sales 40 tcs. Grease Stearine at 8¾c.

RICE—Has been in moderate request, with fair to choice Carolina quoted at $6 75@$7 62½; Louisiana at $6@$7; Rangoon, $6 37½@$6 50, currency, and $2 60@$2 65, gold, in bond; Patna at $6 75@$7, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ⅌ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been fairly active and quoted firm, with Liverpool Ground ranging from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 50@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 23c.@[illegible]; St. Martin's, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Inactive and nominal at 5¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been firm and in demand on the basis of $2, gold, ⅌ bushel of 56 ℔. ....Grass-seeds have been generally inactive. Prime Clover offered very sparingly and held above the views of buyers. Clover quoted at 11½c.@11¾c. for best Western, and 11⅞c.@12c. for State, with 12c. reported bid for strictly prime State for January delivery.... Timothy quoted at $2 30@$2 75, from cars and store, ⅌ bushel....Rough Flax quiet at $1 55@$1 65 ⅌ bushel....Russian Hemp, $2@$2 05, currency, ⅌ bushel....Canary-seed has been inactive within the range of $6@$9....Rape-seed, $3@$3 35.

SOAP—Has been in fair request; with Castile quoted at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Colgate's Family, 8⅜c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c.; and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The main call has been for Pepper, which has been held more firmly. Other kinds in rather slack demand, with Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 15, the latter for choice; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves, 47½c.@50c.; East India Pepper, 15c.@15½c.; White Pepper, 24½c.; Pimento, 13½c.@14c.; Ginger, 9¼c.@11c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been comparatively quiet, business having been checked by the firmer views of most holders, though a fair inquiry has been noted. Sales to-day of 300 hhds. strictly good refining Cuba at 8 7-16c.; 100 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c. And, on Saturday evening, 200 hhds. good refining Cuba at 8⅜c., and 2,500 bxs. Centrifugal at 9c. ⅌ ℔....We quote: Fair refining Cuba strong at 8¼c.; good do. at 8⅜c.; prime do. at 8 7-16c.@8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9¼c.; Manila, bags, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Melado, 4½c.@6⅜c.; Refined Sugars quite active, with Crushed quoted at 11c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10½c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅛c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

STARCH—Has been moderately sought after, with Western Corn quoted at 4½c.@6c.; Potato at 4½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been in demand and held firmly, with Sicily at from $80 to $135 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $65@$70 ⅌ ton.

TEAS—Steady, on a moderate demand; sales, 850 half-chests Green, 900 half-chests Japan, and 4,700 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been very quiet on the basis of $1 40, gold, for Arctic, ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 15 ⅌ gallon; sales, 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain room, on berth and charter, has been in more urgent demand, with rates generally ruling stronger. The offerings of Flour were fair at firm rates, and of Provisions also rather liberal, but at somewhat easier figures, especially by steam for Liverpool. Tonnage for Petroleum and Cotton was in request, and quoted at full rates. Market otherwise without important alteration....For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ⅌ 60 ℔; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat or Peas at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 6,200 bxs. Bacon, mainly at 52s. 6d. ⅌ ton, and by steam from New-Orleans, 1,070 bales Cotton, part at ¾d. ⅌ ℔.; also two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. ⅌ ℔; a ship, 1,638 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at 52s. 6d. @55s.; two barks, 770 and 572 tons, with Nitrate, from Iquique, reported on the basis of 60s.@62s. 6d.; and two ships, 1,803 and 1,163 tons, with Guano, from the Peruvian deposits, within the range of 55s.@65s....For London, by sail, 4,500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; and, by steam, 10,000 bushels Grain, on private terms: also, a British steam-ship, 1,371 tons, net, placed on the berth hence with general cargo, and a British ship, 1,042 tons, hence, with about 6,800 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Glasgow, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ⅌ 60 ℔.; 500 bbls. Apples, 500 bbls. Sugar, and 2,500 Staves, reported on private terms....For Cardiff, Newport, or Bristol, an Italian brig, 473 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, (one-third in bags,) at 6s. 1½d., with option of Gloucester, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. ....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 447 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, at 7s., (which is the current quotation for vessels of medium size, on a better demand;) a British bark, 738 tons, (to arrive from Londonderry,) with about 5,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d.; an Italian bark, 487 tons, (to arrive from Bristol,) with about 3,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s. ⅌ quarter....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, with about 1,800 bales Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 1 3-16c. ⅌ ℔., and a ship, with about 2,400 bales do., from do., at the same rate....For Antwerp, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 21-32d. ⅌ ℔.; and a German bark, 707 tons, with Guano, from Mejillones, reported at 60s....For Bremen, by sail, 100 bbls. Beef at 4s. ⅌ bbl., and 100 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 35s....For Lisbon, a Norwegian bark, 279 tons, hence, with about 1,600 quarters Grain, reported at 17c. ⅌ bushel; and a brig, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Marseilles, a French bark, 543 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Malaga, a British brig, 320 tons, hence, with equal to about 10,000 cases Petroleum at 26c. for cases and 5s. 6d. for bbls....For Naples or Leghorn, an Italian brig, 270 tons, hence, with about 7,500 cases Petroleum at 25c., with option of Cyprus, Smyrna, or Piraeus, at 35c.; Salonica at 36c., and Constantinople at 38c. ⅌ case....For the north side of Cuba, an American schooner, 323 tons, from Philadelphia and back north of Hatteras, (two trips,) on the basis of $5, $4 50, and $3 25....For Havana, an American schooner, 363 tons, with Coal and Lumber, from Philadelphia, at $1,200....For Cardenas, an American schooner, 315 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,300, currency....For Aspinwall, an American schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $4 ⅌ ton....For Key West, an American schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Beverly, an American schooner, 140 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 40 ⅌ ton....For Boston, three American schooners, 316, 281, and 222 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $2 25 ⅌ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 29, 1875.

Trade in live stock on this forenoon was both small and slow, and that on a light run of all descriptions of stock dealt in. At Sixtieth Street Yards horned Cattle sold at 9½c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6½ cwt., scant, to 11 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights 4¾ to 8 cwt. From 55 to 60 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows not quoted. Veals not quoted. Grass Calves slow at $11@$12 ⅌ head. Sheep sold generally in large lots at 4½c.@6c. ⅌ ℔. Lambs in small lots at $7@$7 80 ⅌ cwt. Live Hogs not on sale. City dressed opened on Saturday's closing rates on an uncertain market; range of prices, 9¼c.@9⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 72 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 6½ cwt., scant; 15 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 64 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10⅜c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 66 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10⅛c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., scant; 45 coarse Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 32 coarse Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7¾ cwt., scant; 45 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt., scant; 56 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c., ⅌ ℔., weight 8¾ cwt.; 19 Illinois Bulls, live weight 1,225 ℔., at $3 75 ⅌ cwt.; held on sale, 57 Illinois Steers. S. Ulery sold for Goff Bros. 15 common Kentucky Cows at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 78 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 161 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 205 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 96 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. George Reid sold on commission 22 poor quality Pennsylvania Heifers at $41 ⅌ head. A. N. Monroe sold for self 16 good Illinois Steers, 13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for A. N. Monroe 30 choice Illinois Steers at 13½c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., weight 9 cwt. T. Gilles sold for self 9 fair State Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 8 State Oxen, quality choice, at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 11 cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight, 8½ cwt.; 16 choice Illinois Steers, 13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 9½ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 199 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,750 ℔., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 201 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,930 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 266 Indiana Sheep, weight 26,170 ℔., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 56 Canada Sheep, weight 6,830 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 65 State Sheep, weight 6,470 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 172 Canada Lambs, weight 12,890 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 125 Canada Lambs, weight 11,580 ℔., at 7⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 40 grass Calves at $11 ⅌ head; 20 grass Calves at $12 ⅌ head; 43 State Lambs, weight 2,850 ℔., at 7⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 24 State Sheep, weight 2,640 ℔., at 5⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 12 State Bucks, weight 1,260 ℔., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 7 State Ewes, weight 570 ℔., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔. W. Elliott sold 137 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,320 ℔., at $6 80 ⅌ cwt.; 59 Canada Lambs, weight 60 ℔. ⅌ head, at 7⅝c. ⅌ ℔. J. Kirby sold 26 Sheep, weight 2,300 ℔., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 106 Sheep, weight 9,880 ℔., at 6⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 279 Sheep, weight 26,500 ℔., at 6⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 47 Lambs, weight 3,240 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for Dadisman & Curly, 118 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Dadisman & Co., 161 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6 to 7½ cwt.; for W. H. Duffey, 18 poor Virginia Steers at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; for Brown & Thomas, 59 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6 to 8 cwt.; for S. Brown 92 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 10¾c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; M. Lauterbach sold for Morris & Waixels 34 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt., scant, with $1 off ⅌ head; 31 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10⅜c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Klopfer & Co., 20 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 7½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 17 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 off ⅌ head, weight 7 cwt.; 16 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 28 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 21 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris & Waixels 50 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt., 57 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. scant. S. W. Sherman sold for self 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. scant; 51 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. M. Goldschmid sold for Klopfer & Rothschild 124 Cherokee Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; for J. Robinson, 48 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6½ to 7 cwt.; for Boyd & Co., 48 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¼ to 7½ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 211 Kentucky Sheep, weight 16,480 ℔., at 4⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 184 Kentucky Sheep, weight 5,600 ℔., at 4¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 210 Kentucky Sheep, weight 15,550 ℔., at 4½c. ⅌ ℔.; 211 Kentucky Sheep, weight 17,030 ℔., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 180 Kentucky Sheep, weight 16,750 ℔., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 106 Canada Lambs, weight 8,030 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; also, sold for week ending Nov. 27, 1875, 3,180 Sheep and Lambs, average ⅌ head, $4 54. Range of prices for Sheep, 4c.@6c. ⅌ ℔.; range of prices for Lambs, 6¾c.@7¼c. ⅌ ℔. Kase & Pidcock sold 60 Ohio Sheep, weight 5,430 ℔., at $5 75 ⅌ cwt.; 199 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,580 ℔., at $5 55 ⅌ cwt.; 172 State Sheep, weight 17,290 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Nov. 29, 1875, 2,518 head of horned Cattle, 39 Cows, 373 Veals and Calves, 7,410 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Nov. 27, 1875: 3,620 Sheep and Lambs, 23 Cows, 196 Veals and Calves, 27 Bulls. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,225 Sheep and Lambs, 23 Cows, 107 Veals and Calves, 27 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog-yards for week ending Nov. 27, 1875: 14,287 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,884 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Nov. 27, 1875: 3,977 head of horned Cattle, 40 Cows, 91 Veals and Calves, 11,701 Sheep and Lambs, 12,830 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,122 head of horned Cattle, 18 Cows, 7 Calves, 5,740 Sheep and Lambs, 3,985 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 29.—The Cattle market was rather dull this week, but prices were firmer; 3,000 head arrived, and sold at 7c.@7⅝c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 6c.@6¾c. for fair to good do., and 4c.@5½c., gross, for common, as to quality. Sheep were in fair demand; 12,000 head sold at 4½@5c., gross, as to condition. Hogs were rather lower; 6,000 head sold at $10 50@$11 50 ⅌ 100 ℔., net.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 11,772 bales; gross, 12,678 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,300 bales; to the Continent, 4,760 bales; to France, 1,687 bales; coastwise, 1,575 bales; sales, 6,100 bales; last evening, 1,900 bales; stock, 187,724 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11½c.; net receipts, 4,502 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 805 bales; to the Continent, 1,190 bales; coastwise, 1,701 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 59,802 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 3,270 bales; gross, 3,270 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,684 bales; coastwise, 1,808 bales; sales, 2,317 bales; stock, 99,091 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 4,462 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,225 bales; to the Continent, 2,100 bales; coastwise, 3,176 bales; sales, 2,535 bales; stock, 63,195 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11½c.; net receipts, 3,103 bales; exports coastwise, 624 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 1,250 bales; stock, 45,312 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 29.—Flour dull. Wheat active but lower, and closed with a continued downward tendency; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 02¾, spot and seller November; $1 02⅝, seller December; $1 04⅜, seller January; No. 3 do., 84½c.@85c.; rejected, 72c. Corn active, but lower; No. 2 mixed, 48½c.@48⅝c., spot; 48½c.@48⅝c., seller November; 46⅝c.@46½c., seller December; rejected, old, 45c.; new, 39c.@40c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 30c.@30½c. Barley in good demand, but at lower rates; sales at 84½c., spot; 84c., seller December. Rye steady and firm at 69c. Pork—Demand fair and market firm at $20, spot; $19 37½@$19 40, seller the year; $19 55@$19 57½, seller February. Lard—Demand good at full prices; sales at $12 32½@$12 35 all round. Bulk Meats quiet but steady; Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 10½c.; Short Clear Middles, 10⅞c. Whisky quiet and weak at $1 11. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 74,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat firmer, at $1 03⅝, December; $1 04⅝, January. Corn firmer, at 48⅜c., November. Oats unchanged. Pork unchanged. Lard firmer, at $12 35@$12 40 cash; $12 40 bid, January.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 29.—Flour dull, tending downward; little doing. Wheat irregular and fairly active; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51, cash; $1 50 bid at the close; $1 50⅛@$1 50½ November, $1 54 January; No. 3 do., $1 29¼@$1 29½, cash. Corn unsettled and lower; sales at 43c.@46c., cash; 42¼c.@42⅜c., seller the year; 42½c. January; 40c. February. Oats unsettled and lower; No. 2, 31c. bid, cash; 32½c. December. Barley and Rye unchanged, very little doing. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard nominally held at $12 35. Bulk Meats—Little doing; sales, Shoulders at 7⅜c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c. Green Meats ¼c. less than Bulk Meats. Whisky lower; sales at $1 12. Hogs active and higher; demand exceeds supply; sales of Yorkers at $6 60@$6 90; Packing at $7@$7 35; Extra at $7 40@$7 50. Cattle slow but unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 8,285 head; Cattle, 2,640 head.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady; sales of Red at $1 15@$1 35. Corn easier; sales of old at 58c.@60c.; new at 48c.@50c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley steady, with fair demand. Rye dull at 77c.@78c. Pork—Demand chiefly for speculation; sales at $21 25, spot; $21 50 free of storage till March 1; $21 75, seller February. Lard unsettled and lower; sales of Steam at $12 50@$12 60 here; $12 37½ at interior points. Kettle steady at $13 50. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Fair demand but at lower rates; jobbing sales of Shoulders at 9⅛c.; Clear Rib sides at 13½c.; Clear Sides at 14c. Hogs—buyers and sellers apart; tending downward; sales of common light at $7@$7 25; fair to good packing, $7 30@$7 50; choice heavy, $7 55. Receipts—16,403 head; shipments, 765 head. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 10. Butter steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 6,750 bbls.; Wheat, 237,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 11,400 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 41,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 11,400 bbls.; Wheat, 87,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 54,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Canal Shipments, interior points—Wheat, 30,000 bushels. Grain in store and afloat—Wheat, 2,842,064 bushels; Corn, 444,540 bushels; Oats, 309,121 bushels; Barley, 155,446 bushels; Rye, 22,572 bushels; Peas, 649 bushels; total, 3,774,992 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Fair milling demand and firm; sales, 10,000 bushels white Michigan on private terms; 3,700 bushels Duluth Club at $1 35½. Corn dull; car lots, 63c. for Western, 64c. for High Mixed Western. Oats and Rye neglected. Barley inquired for; buyers and sellers apart; sales of 500 bushels State, two-rowed, at 80c. Pork and Lard unchanged. Highwines held at $1 15.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Sugar—Demand good; common, 5¾c.@6c.; fair, 6c.@6⅜c.; prime, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; strictly prime, 7⅝c.; Yellow Clarified, 8½c.@8¾c. Molasses steady; Centrifugal, 25c.@35c.; fair, 40c.@42c.; prime, 43c.@45c. Flour dull; Superfine, $4 25; Double Extra, $4 50; Treble Extra, $4 75@$5 50; choice and Family, $5 75@$6 50. Corn dull; White, 68c. Oats dull; choice St. Louis, 43c. Hay dull; prime, $22@$23; choice, $25@$26. Pork firmer; new Mess held at $26. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11½c. and 12c. Sugar-cured Hams firm at 17c.@17½c.; interior, 15c.@16c. Lard dull; tierce, packers', 13¼c.; Refined, 13½c.; keg, 14¼c. Coffee active and firm; ordinary to prime, 18¾c.@21c. Whisky quiet; Rectified, $1 14@$1 14½. Gold, 115½. Exchange, New-York sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, commercial, $5 47½@$5 48½; do., bank, $5 52½.

TOLEDO, Nov. 29.—Flour dull. Wheat dull, lower; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 26; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 15; Extra, $1 37: Amber Michigan, spot and December, $1 16½; January, $1 20; February, $1 22½; March, $1 25; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 21½; January, $1 25; Rejected Red, 90c. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 61c.; new, 51½c.; new, all the year, 48½c.; Low do., new, 49½c.; No. 2 White, 59c.; no grade, New, 49½c.; damaged, 55c.; new, 44c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 34½c. Receipts—400 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.—Flour dull, nominal. Wheat—Demand fair, market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 15; Hard do., $1 15¼; No. 2 do., $1 15; November, $1 15; December, $1 04⅞; January, $1 06⅛; No. 3 do., 88½c. Corn demoralized, lower; No. 2, 55c. Oats opened firm, closed dull, lower; No. 2, 31¾c.@32c. Barley demoralized, lower; No. 2 Spring, cash and November, 97c.; No. 3 do., 60c. Rye neglected, lower; No. 1, 71½c. Provisions entirely nominal. Mess Pork, $20. Prime Lard, 12⅜c.@12½c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 7¼c., loose. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 185,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 119,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Flour steady; sales, 1,600 bbls. Wheat unchanged; sales, 3,100 bushels extra White Michigan at $1 55. Corn quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels on private terms. Barley firm; sales, 30,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 06; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at 98c.; 6,500 bushels do. at 99c.; 4,400 bushels by sample, at $1. Corn-meal—$30 for bolted, $29 for unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $27@$28 ⅌ ton. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 88,400 bushels; Corn, 22,500 bushels; Barley, 16,600 bushels; Rye, 11,000 bushels; Peas, 8,900 bushels; Lumber, 560,000 feet.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Wheat quiet, nothing doing. Rye firm and in fair milling demand; sales, 1,700 bushels State, including Northern, at 90c. Corn steady at 75c.@77c. for Mixed Western. Barley dull; sales, a few car lots, including No. 2 two-rowed State at 83c.; No. 1 do. at 95c.; No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 08, regular; 1 car No. 2 do., stained, at 98c., and 30 cars No. 2 Canada, here and to arrive, part regular and part stained, on private terms. Oats sell slowly; Mixed, 46c.@48c., and White, 48c.@53c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 29.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat dull at $1 10@$1 30. Corn active and higher; sales of new at 39c.@40c.; old at 62c.@66c. Oats dull at 36c.@38c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. New Mess Pork, $21 75@$22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅜c.@8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@11⅛c. Lard—Tierce, 13½c.@14c.; Keg, 14¼c.@14¾c. Whisky, $1 10. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—Flour quiet but steady; White Wheat Extra, $6 25@$6 60. Wheat dull and lower by 1c.@1½c.; Extra, $1 37; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26; Amber Michigan, $1 20. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats dull and nominal. Barley quiet but steady, at $1 85@$1 90 ⅌ cental.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 29.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 34½c. Resin firm at $1 45 for Strained. Tar quiet at $1 70.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—There were 1,000 Cheese sold here to-day at from 11½c. to 12c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 29—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1¾ ⅌ cent.; Consols, 95 5-16, for both money and the account; United States bonds, 1865s, old, 103½; Ten-forties, 105½.

2 P. M.—Consols, 95 7-16, for both money and the account.

3 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £19,000.

4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes at 66f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 10,800 bales, of which 4,600 bales are American. Cotton to arrive, seller's offering, at 1-32d. decline. Sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6⅝d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do., do., shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do., do., November delivery, at 6 13-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,600 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.; do., do., March and April delivery, at 6⅞d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 29.—Petroleum 28¼ francs for fine pale American.

LONDON, Nov. 29—Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—Spanish Gold, 207@208. Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 88@90 premium; short sight, 92@94 premium; sixty days, gold, 118@120 premium; short sight, 123@125 premium; on London, 140@142 premium; on Paris, 114@116 premium. Sugar nominal.

INGENIOUSLY DONE.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that a resident of that city paid a visit Saturday to a little village on Long Island, near Sag Harbor, and made an exact copy of the following business effort of the manager of a church festival there in progress:

Notie

Nov 19th the
1875

We Continue our Festie to Night it is for the Benefit for the Church and Sunday Chool
Free town Admits 5cts

YOUNG OFFICIALS.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Dispatch* says: "The State Government of Kentucky is in the hands of the youngest set of men that are to be found in similar positions anywhere in the Union. Gov. McCreary has scarcely reached his fortieth year; Hon. Stoddard Johnston, the Secretary of State, is forty-one; Hon. Thomas E. Moss, the Attorney General, is about forty; Gen. Fayette Hewitt, the Quartermaster General, is about thirty-nine years old; Major J. M. Wright, the Adjutant General, has hardly turned his thirty-fifth year; Capt. T. D. Marcum, the Registrar of the Land Office, is about thirty-two years of age; James W. Tate, the Treasurer, [illegible] and Smith, though older than any of these, [illegible] appears [illegible] among [illegible]. In addition to these, [illegible] Jones, the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, who has reached [illegible] of eighteen Summers. Kentucky [illegible] without [illegible] foremost [illegible] young men [illegible]."

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF

BLACK CASHMERE SILKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FORMER PRICE $2 50, NOW $2.
FORMER PRICE $2, NOW $1 50.

ALSO full lines of COLORED SILKS at $1 and $1 25 and upward.

LADIES' SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.

A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS at $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN WALKING JACKETS AT $9, $10, $11, $12, $14, $16, $20.

BLACK SILK SUITS AT $40, $50, and $60.

BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $65 FOR THE SUIT.

SAME, WITH BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.

CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, at $30.

ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

ALSO,

MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS, FROM TWO YEARS OLD UPWARD, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

FURS.

A full line of ALASKA and SHETLAND SEAL SACQUES from 24 to 36 inches.

Full size SEAL SACQUES, $92, $98, and $110.

Fine ALASKA SEAL MUFF and BOA, $18, $20, and $22.

Good MINK, MUFF and BOA, $18 to $25.

Choice BLACK MARTEN MUFF and BOA, $12 to $15.

Handsome BLACK LYNX MUFF and BOA, $15, worth $20.

Fur lined SACQUES and CIRCULARS at POPULAR PRICES.

FUR TRIMMINGS, in GREAT VARIETY, from 50 cents to $12 a yard.

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Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.

Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILLMANN & CO.'S, OF PARIS, Importers of Fine Millinery, (successors to M'me A. Michel,) [illegible] will open to-day their Winter Millinery from Virot, Tuvée, and Pariset; new velvets, [illegible] French felts, [illegible] "La France."

VELVET BONNETS, $10, WORTH $15; elegant velvet hats, [illegible] velvet hats for [illegible] BINNS, Milliner, 761 Broadway, [illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs in [illegible] Mantels. Manufactory [illegible] grates. Send for [illegible]

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized [illegible] all qualities [illegible] at S. KLABER & CO.'S [illegible] Marble Works, West 51st st., between [illegible]

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS; [illegible] mental [illegible] ing for [illegible]

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; [illegible] elegant [illegible] No. 220 West 23d st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house on Courtlandt av., [illegible] Mott Haven.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must specify separately the price of the work [illegible] Mason-work [illegible] for Painting.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. Proposals will not be considered [illegible] The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

N. S. KING, M. D.,
WILLIAM HOGG,
ALONZO CARR,
[illegible]
[illegible]

Board of School Trustees Twenty-third Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1875.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. [illegible] Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of November, 1875.
MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZARUS,
Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS.
n23-law6mTu*

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1876 AND DAILY JOURNALS from 25 cents to $3. Blank Books, Stationery, &c. [illegible] solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

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SPARKLING BRANDY.

STEPHEN VON MOERS, No. 378 Pearl st., sole agent for the [illegible] & Co.'s Cognac Crémant Impériale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CENTENNIAL RELICS.—FOR SALE, ONE GUN taken at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga; a [illegible] For particulars, address E. R. HOWARD, Willimantic, Conn.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take [illegible] and its [illegible] bulletin, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 30, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. Harry Beckett Mr. H. J. Montague. Miss Effie Germon, Miss Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Lewis.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA DAME BLANCHE, (German Opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel, Miss Pappenheim.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PRINCESSE GEORGES, (French Drama.)

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Rosa Rand.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—GRAND BAZAAR in aid of Missions.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

During the investigation held by the Senate Committee on "Crime," in this City, some light was thrown on Mr. JOHN KELLY'S ideas concerning the propriety of seeking to "manage" Grand Juries in the interests of politicians. We may infer from what took place how Mr. KELLY would "manipulate" juries if he had the power. Mr. HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, a dry goods merchant, testified that he was the foreman of the Grand Jury in July, 1874. JOHN KELLY called privately upon him and begged him to assist in bringing indictments against Police Commissioners CHARLICK and GARDNER. "He made a great oration to me," said Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, "about the defense of our liberties, and so on, and what was being done to reform our Government, and all that. * * * He talked with me a long time, and that was the purport of his conversation—that we were being tampered with by these politicians, and that justice should be done." Mr. AUCHINCLOSS declined to interfere, but the wires seem to have been well laid in another direction, for a juror moved to bring in the indictments, and the vote was carried. We shall not ask our readers to-day to consider well the consequences of such tampering as this with the jury system, because another opportunity for so doing may soon present itself. It may be useful, however, for the public to bear in mind the facts above stated, and to ask themselves how long any man who happens to have offended KELLY and Tammany may be considered safe, when Mr. KELLY'S notions of justice have been fully developed?

Gen. HAWLEY made a strong appeal to the bankers, brokers, and insurance men yesterday in behalf of the Centennial Exhibition. His remarks at the Stock Exchange will be found in another column, and are very interesting. The Commissioners still need a million and a half of dollars. New-York City has $110,000 yet to subscribe to meet the quota allotted to it on the basis of population. But the City ought to give a great deal more than that. Philadelphia, we are told, has already given twenty times its share. The money asked for is required to enable the Exhibition to be opened on the 10th of May next, according to announcement. So far the work done for the Commission has fallen strictly within the estimates—a notable fact which speaks volumes for the excellent management of the business, and which guarantees the effective and prudent expenditure of all revenues. We hope that Congress will not be obliged to appropriate money for the Exhibition. It depends largely on our own citizens to decide that point.

In the last Connecticut Legislature, the Democrats had a majority of fifty-eight on joint ballot. Gov. INGERSOLL shows his confidence in a belief that the ascendency of his party will not be seriously impaired by his appointment of ex-Gov. ENGLISH to the seat made vacant by the death of Senator FERRY. This *ad interim* appointment may be confirmed by the election of ENGLISH by the Legislature, which meets in May. Or, still supposing that Gov. INGERSOLL'S expectations of a party success are not disappointed, the Governor may himself succeed ENGLISH. The Governor, however, has avoided any possible criticism of his conduct by now exercising his power to appoint. If he had called together the Legislature, it might have been said that he had done so rather than run the risk of leaving the matter of an election of United States Senator to a body yet to be chosen by the people. As it is, he has appointed a Senator, for the time being, who is so much better than men whom Democratic Legislatures have latterly given us, that the country may be grateful that he exercised such good sense and discretion in the matter.

To-morrow Lord HOUGHTON will depart for his own country, after a visit which has probably been productive of much pleasure to himself, and which has certainly resulted in largely increasing the circle of his friends. It can never be said that he failed to do justice to the hospitalities which were offered to him—he has "dined out" to an extent which only long training, a strong constitution, and a clear conscience could have enabled him to support. Even on his last day in the country, he will receive friends at breakfast, take lunch at Mr. SUTHERLAND'S, and dine with the St. Andrew's Society. Everybody has given him a hearty welcome; and those who have entertained him will always remember him as one of the most appreciative and genial of guests. He has been called upon to make several speeches, and in all of them he has won a success worthy of an old campaigner in the House of Commons, where he sat for upward of a quarter of a century. It is now too late for us to mar Lord HOUGHTON'S success with the ladies by mentioning the last fact. In future, he must consider that he has as many friends on this side of the Atlantic as he has on the other—which is saying a good deal. It now only remains to wish him a safe return to his home and family, and may he never have a worse time in his life than that which he has passed through in this country.

The reasons given by counsel for the people for asking that a special jury be "struck" for the trial of the civil suits against TWEED and SWEENY will commend themselves to public approval. The disagreement of the jury on the first trial of TWEED under the criminal indictment, and the enormous difficulty experienced in obtaining an intelligent and impartial jury on the second trial, are cited as arguments why the civil suits should be tried before a jury specially selected for the work. Much of the evidence submitted will require for its understanding an acquaintance with large financial transactions, and in dealing with the whole case it would obviously be a great public advantage to have a jury "composed of men whose high social position and well-known personal character will be a sufficient guarantee that right and justice will be secured."

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

No one pretends that the Tammany Society or Columbian Order fulfills the purposes for which it was chartered by the Legislature some seventy years ago. In fact, the benevolent functions of the society were never anything more than a somewhat thin device to conceal its real character as a secret, unscrupulous and undemocratic political organization. The real founder of the Tammany Society was AARON BURR, and throughout all its history it has exhibited many of the characteristics of the unprincipled politician whom, in its early days, it idolized. It would be difficult to show that at any time the major portion of the revenues of the society was devoted to the benevolent uses set forth in its charter. It would be impossible to show that these uses have been recognized at all in its recent history. A more flagrant case of "non-user" it would be impossible to find. Even the advocates of the society admit this, in their failure to produce any proofs that the Tammany Sachems pay the slightest regard to the original charter, and in the somewhat lame suggestion that if the charter is to be forfeited, it should be done by the aid of the courts, instead of through the Legislature.

The notorious and persistent non-usage of chartered privileges is the only ground on which the intervention of the Legislature can be demanded, but it is a perfectly sufficient reason for the repeal of these privileges. There are other reasons, not strictly within the cognizance of the Legislature, which will make the revocation of the Tammany charter a very popular, in addition to being a highly necessary, exercise of the sovereign power of the State. The members of the Tammany Society are elected for life. They elect the Sachems, who claim the right to adjudicate upon the regularity of the Democratic County organizations, which superintend the machinery of elections. A secret society, having no popular element whatever in its constitution, is thus the irresponsible arbiter of the composition of the political committees which bear its name. The power which these organizations claim to exercise in virtue of their representing the voters of the Democratic Party is simply the delegated prerogative of a knot of political intriguers who are not held to any responsibility, even by the inner circle of the initiated whom they represent. Political power exercised after this fashion cannot but be exercised for base purposes. Corrupt influences may survive the ordeal of free discussion among a number of perfectly independent representatives of the rank and file of a political party, but when a policy hatched in secret caucus can be sustained by the authority of an absolute and irresponsible organization acting outside of the regular party machinery, corrupt influences are certain to be the rule, and anything else the exception.

The existence of the Tammany Society is a standing menace to the good government of New-York, because it supplies the means through which some political adventurer may, under favorable circumstances, become the dictator of the City. No man can reach such a position without being unscrupulous, or retain it without being corrupt. His power can only be founded on public plunder; there can be no political "Boss" without a liberal confiscation of private property for the benefit of a crowd of hungry followers. TWEED showed the perfect adaptation of the Tammany system for the wholesale robbery of the people, and it was in a fair way of showing its unimpaired efficacy in the same line when the popular verdict at last election gave a temporary check to its operations. But while the machinery exists, there is constant danger of its being employed for its wonted uses; in fact, so far as it has any influence at the present moment, it is exerted for purposes adverse to the public interest. This tendency toward political corruption pertains to the very essence of Tammany politics, and while it may not be eradicated by relieving the Democratic Party of New-York from the dictation of a clique of self-appointed and irresponsible rulers, its progress will at least be ckecked. As a benevolent organization, the Tammany Society has long outlived its usefulness, if it ever had any. As a political power, its name has long been synonymous with the worst forms of jobbery and plunder. It is as much an incumbrance on the people of this city, as it is on the party whose political record it has soiled, and both ought to be equally relieved to see a near prospect of terminating its existence.

THE UNION PACIFIC DECISION.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit of the Union Pacific Railway was given yesterday, and the opinion of the court was read by Justice DAVIS. The document is published in full in our columns this morning, and our readers will find it to be in a style far from the ordinary dry and colorless one of judicial papers. It embraces not only a decision of the technical legal points involved, but a review at considerable length of the circumstances in which the scheme for the road originated, and which surrounded its progress and determined the action of Congress with reference to it.

The suit is brought primarily by the Union Pacific Railway against the Government to recover one-half the compensation earned by it for the transportation of troops, mails, and supplies. It is conceded by the road that the Government has the right to retain one-half of the amount thus earned, but only one-half, and the remaining moiety is claimed. This suit was originally brought under an act of Congress in the Court of Claims. The Government interposed as a defense that it had loaned bonds, amounting to $28,000,000 principal, to the Union Pacific Company, that on these bonds it had paid the interest semi-annually as it fell due, to an amount exceeding the sum earned by the company, and that under the contract with the company embodied in the acts of Congress and their acceptance by the company, this interest must be reimbursed by the company *pari passu*, with its payment by the Government. Until that was done the Government would withhold all payment for services rendered by the company. To this the company replied that the interest was not repayable to the Government semi-annually, but only at the maturity of the bonds. The Court of Claims sustained the interpretation advanced by the company, and rendered a decision in its favor, casting the Government in the amount of some six hundred thousand dollars. The Government thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court, before which the case was argued with great ability, and, on the part of the Attorney General, with some bitterness. The decision is again against the Government, and this time carries with it the payment of nearly a million of dollars, and security to the company against any further similar claims until the maturity of the bonds, nearly a quarter of a century hence.

In arriving at its conclusion, the court says that the Government cannot depend on the general principle of set-off, which is justly and properly applied in ordinary cases of demands for services, because in this case the relations of the claimant and the Government are determined by a contract embodied in, and defined by, legislation. The bonds of the United States which were loaned to the company did not in terms contain anything which binds the company to repay the interest semi-annually. If that obligation exists, it must be found in the statutes authorizing the issue of these bonds and regulating the duties of the company; in other words, defining the conditions on which the bonds were lent. The court then goes over the history of this legislation. It points out that the road was demanded by public opinion and conceded by Congress as a great national highway; that it was necessary to bind the Pacific slope to the Union to facilitate the movement of troops and supplies in case of foreign war, and of mails and Army and Indian stores in time of peace; that the necessity for the road for these purposes was so great and obvious, that the people would probably have sustained a departure by the Government from its traditional policy to the extent of building the road itself. Without going to this length, the enterprise was treated as a national one, originating in a national necessity, and requiring national assistance.

This being the spirit in which the court regards the contract, it will be readily understood that it is disposed to enforce no obligations upon the company which are not clearly defined and directly imposed by the terms of the various acts of Congress. Among these the court does not find any obligation to repay the interest as it falls due on the bonds. The analyses of the statutes, and the reasoning by which their provisions are applied to the present issue are very full, but we must refer our readers to the decision for details. One suggestion will now, we presume, occur to all parties interested, and that is that their relations ought in the future to be maintained without litigation. Their mutual rights and obligations in this particular instance are now conclusively settled. The road is declared by the highest judicial tribunal to have, in certain regards, a national character. Its connection with the Government must always be intimate. The company has already shown a disposition to make an arrangement by which all claims and counter-claims may be merged in the payment of a fixed annual sum by the company. We believe that the essential principle of this proposition meets the approval of the Government. It is certainly one that bids fair to be advantageous—should the amount of payment be fairly adjusted—to both sides, and should receive candid consideration. Whether the policy of the Government has been too grasping or not, it has led to vexatious and unsuccessful litigation that has been productive of much annoyance and no gain. If it is possible to avoid the recurrence of such embarrassment by any honorable compromise, the country will certainly be pleased to have it done.

THE LAST AFRICAN MAIL.

That the Egyptian rule has been firmly established in Equatorial Africa is plainly shown by the frequency with which Mr. STANLEY has been able to send letters to the English and American newspapers which he represents. Ten years ago, had STANLEY undertaken his present expedition, we should not have heard from him until he had returned to the coast. Now, thanks to BAKER and GORDON, we are actually in postal communication with Unyoro and Uganda, a result which indicates that a civilized Government has been established on the White Nile, and that the Khédive's officers have accomplished something more than a mere raid into a hostile territory.

By yesterday's European mails we learned the true meaning of the obscure statement made in the London *Times*, some ten days since, to the apparent effect that CAMERON was on the shores of Tanganyika, seeking to make his way back to Zanzibar. It now appears that this statement should have read that CAMERON was anxious to proceed West, and that it referred to a period so far back as December last. Since we know that CAMERON started down the Lualaba in May, the hopes of his safety which were founded on the statement in the London *Times* must be abandoned. He has not been heard from since he vanished into the wilderness west of Tanganyika, where it is only too probable that he will meet with the fate which overtook MUNGO PARK in his attempt to descend the Niger.

Mr. STANLEY'S letter which appeared in yesterday's *Herald* was dated at the capital of Uganda on the 12th of April. He had then finished the work of exploring that part of the Victoria Lake which SPEKE had not explored, and was about to march across Uganda to the Albert Lake. His account of King MTESA and his religious views shows us Mr. STANLEY in the rather unexpected light of a missionary bent upon the conversion of the King to Christianity. Four or five years ago an Arab visited MTESA, and converted him to Mohammedanism with a revolving rifle, and other persuasive arguments. Mr. STANLEY informs us that "by one conversation" he "tumbled the newly-raised religious fabric to the ground." He induced MTESA "to observe the Christian Sabbath as well as the Moslem Sabbath," and made him acquainted with the Ten Commandments. If only some other skillful missionary would follow in his footsteps, he is quite sure that the whole Kingdom of Uganda would embrace Christianity. Mr. STANLEY'S idea of what ought to constitute a missionary's outfit is novel and interesting. He thinks that missionaries should carry to MTESA not only the Gospel, but "a sabre, a brace of pistols and suitable ammunition, a good fowling-piece, and a rifle of good quality." Of course, if one revolving rifle convinced MTESA of the superiority of Mohammedanism over fetich-worship, improved breech-loading rifles and fowling-pieces, together with pistols and ammunition, might induce him to adopt Christianity. Still, this is not exactly the way in which missionaries usually prosecute their work, and it does not seem to have been the plan which Mr. STANLEY himself pursued. He tumbled down the King's faith in MOHAMMED, merely by his conversational powers, and were he to embody the substance of this conversation in the form of an easy catechism for African Kings it might be of more service to other missionaries than many rifles and fowling-pieces. At the same time we must acknowledge that Mr. STANLEY'S advice is based on a knowledge of native character which we cannot claim to possess.

Mr. STANLEY will have the best wishes of the civilized world in the work that is yet before him. Long before this he has resumed his march, and is hard at work exploring lakes. Let us hope that before he left MTESA he fully succeeded in his praiseworthy endeavors to convert him to Christianity. It would have been unkind to permit that amiable monarch to believe in two different religions at the same time, and to keep two Sundays in every week, besides the Mohammedan Ramadan and the Christian Lent. If STANLEY really succeeded in inducing MTESA to discard the religion of the false prophet and to adopt that of Christianity, he has earned a new title to our respect; though at the same time he must expect to incur the strong disapproval of Capt. BURTON, who will immediately demonstrate, as he did in the case of Capt. SPEKE, that no African explorer who believes in Christianity can possibly discover the source of the Nile.

HUDSON RIVER TOWNS.

There is one point in regard to which society has not fairly organized itself, and it relates to the suburban towns. In an interior village—one of the old settlements of New-England, for instance—everything in public machinery works perfectly. There is the Town Constable, who is the terror of small boys and the sworn enemy of tramps; there are the "Selectmen," who look after the schools and the roads and bridges; there is the town meeting, the Legislature of the place; the church, its social and moral centre; the lyceum and library; the jail, which serves also as alms-house, and the school. Society and administration are complete. But take as a contrast a Hudson River village. There is no Police there; goats, small boys, and burglars have unlimited range. The nearest Constable or Sheriff may be on the other side of the county. It requires the exertions of days to arrest a criminal or to abate a nuisance. Burglars may do what seems good in their eyes for a week at a time, as was the experience in Irvington last Winter. Water supply is almost unknown, though cesspools drain into wells. Gas must be made on the individual places, or not used at all. The School Trustees are elected by the whole population, and not unfrequently one Trustee will be a liquor-seller who cannot write his name. Some of the villages have no public libraries or lyceums, while hundreds of youth are growing up in ignorance. If, with all this, the administration were cheap, there would be some consolation; but the taxes are exceedingly heavy, and very unequally laid. It is often found that the property of a Supervisor, or Village Trustee, or local politician will be assessed at one-half or one-third of the adjoining property. Like the Government of this City, there is no responsibility for defects of administration, and it is exceedingly difficult to know where to lay the blame for blunders and neglect.

Then, society itself is disjointed. There is no unity in it. The wealthiest citizens are new comers, who, perhaps, only reside in the village limits during the Summer months, and have no tie of family or social intercourse with the neighborhood. Of those who spend the year in the country, many are doing business in town. They return tired in the evening. There is no gas in the village streets, or the walks are poor. They lose the habits of sociability. A great number of our business men are too much bound up in their daily occupations to care for conversation or a cheerful social evening, which demands some effort. Love of society for its own sake is one of the highest fruits of civilization. The Lower Hudson has lost its old rural social circles, and has not yet gained new ones from the City. Even the churches, too, have lost individual character. Half of the members—and the wealthiest part—are absent in the Winter. Their principal interests and benefactions are in the City. The parish charities are meagre. The clergyman has no strong hold on the people. Nor does he find a vigorous local church life. Everything is swallowed up in New-York.

It would be invidious to particularize localities as to social defects, but in public administration we may specify. The largest town on the Lower Hudson is Yonkers, with some 20,000 inhabitants. It is notorious for being burdened by the largest debt in proportion to property of all the towns in the State, with two exceptions. And yet the streets are dusty in Summer and muddy in Winter, with poor gas and very defective water supply. Hastings, the next village above, has no water or gas, and villainous roads, with very neglected streets and approaches to the station. Dobb's Ferry has no water or gas, and both of these villages have been tormented with burglars, and in the former, goats and cattle run loose. There is no public library or lyceum of importance in either. Irvington, again, has no general water supply, and one quarter—Abbotsford—has been so badly drained as to be infested with intermittent fever. Tarrytown needs thorough drainage, and many modern conveniences. None of these smaller towns have any Police worth speaking of, and a year ago the burglars had uninterrupted range for a time.

All these villages and communities have a vigorous and intelligent population. Their natural situation is unsurpassed in the world for beauty and picturesqueness. Their property, however it may have been injured by these defects, is of immense value. The want seems to be in a local homogeneous administration, guided by intelligence. The whole river above Yonkers for ten or fifteen miles ought to be under one town government, chosen by property-holders.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BULOW CONCERTS.

Dr. Von Bülow last evening gave the first of the four concerts with which, during the present week, his earliest series of performances in this City is to terminate. The programmes of these entertainments are to include chamber compositions only, and although we are impressed with the belief that a fair admixture of miscellaneous music, if we can so characterize works less severe in form than the classics, would be not unwelcome to the general public, it is evident that the older writings will not lack either auditors or appreciation. Dr. Von Bülow, last night, played in his best style—and how admirable that style, in point of clearness of conception, elegant simplicity, and balance and beauty of tone, we have often sought to convey in words—Bach's "Fantaisie Chromatique and Fugue" and Handel's Suite in D minor, which comprises prelude and fugue, allemande, courante, air and variations, and capriccio. Nothing better than this pianist's execution of these pieces will ever be heard, and if we cannot say that their frequent rendering would serve any very good purpose, it is certainly both pleasant and edifying to occasionally listen to their scholarly, and, to the extent their essence and shape permits, eloquent interpretation by an artist of Dr. Von Bülow's rank. The concerted numbers of the evening were Mozart's bright and tuneful quartet in G minor, which was very neatly rendered by Dr. Von Bülow, Dr. Damrosch, and Messrs. Matzka and Bergner, and Beethoven's grand trio, Opus 70, No. 2, in E flat, which was particularly well interpreted, the pianist never once departing from the rigid duty of a quartet player in subordinating any tendency to individual display to the intentions of the composer as to the perfect proportions of his achievement. The vocalist of the concert was Miss Thursby, who has a fine voice, some of the tones of which, however, ought to be freer from throatiness than they are. Miss Thursby, we fear, is addicted to sacred music, and singing in church being most injurious to a voice intended for use on the stage or in the concert-room, we doubt if much improvement in its quality can be looked for. At present the lady phrases nicely and executes with considerable facility, though she is hardly equal to "Non paventar," from "Il Flauto Magico," which she sang last evening. In "Si t'amo," by Handel, Miss Thursby was more at home, and although an English ballad sounded somewhat out of place in an entertainment of this sort, the encore which followed the Handelian air was not unmerited. The tenth Von Bülow concert may be attended to-morrow, Schumann's "Carnaval" being Dr. Von Bülow's solo.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Although there is undoubtedly a strong dramatic side to the adaptation of "David Copperfield," our audiences have come to regard almost everything as secondary to the mirthful influences which radiate from the person of *Mr. Micawber*. His spacious presence permeates and colors the whole play. The self-sacrifice of *Ham*, the sad story of *Little Em'ly*, the hypocritical rascality of *Uriah Heep*, the devotion of *Pegotty*, all more or less acknowledge his supreme influence. To Mr. George Fawcett Rowe we are indebted for this great performance of *Mr. Micawber*. The character which the genius of Dickens has created Mr. Rowe has endowed with vitality and action. *Wilkins Micawber* steps out as it were from the pages of the novel, and moves through the scene with all the eccentricities and amusing personal attributes which the novelist had depicted made vivid and real by the accomplished art of the actor. The performance last night at Booth's kept a large audience in the very brightest of humors. It had all the old mirthful flavor, and gave no sign of growing stale by repetition. Indeed, the personation is one of several which have set upon them all the tokens of endurance. They are stamped with the mark of current popular approbation, which must be their guarantee to posterity. As the names of many eminent actors notable in every walk of their art, are particularly associated with some special character—as, for instance, Jefferson is especially identified with *Rip Van Winkle*, Phelps with *Sir Pertinax Macsycophant*, and Booth with *Hamlet*—so Mr. Rowe claims a personal identification with *Mr. Micawber*. The piece was very strongly cast in all respects. The rôle of *Pegotty* was in safe keeping when committed to Mr. Warde, and *Ham* and *Uriah Heep* were well represented. The rôle of *David Copperfield* is a very ungracious one to play. It is essentially of negative order, and by reason of its very weakness in the dramatized version, almost compels an actor into some display of *gaucherie*. Mr. Dalton, who played the part last evening, fortunately relieved it from these imperfections, and, while he avoided any attempt to give it a prominence which did not belong to it, kept it entirely free from the awkwardness and constraint which are usually associated with its representation. Miss Bessie Darling had been specially engaged to play the part of *Martha*, and her efforts were quite successful. She has a good perception of its requirements, and her execution fairly keeps pace with her ideal. She made the character dramatically strong, and some of the passages, as for instance that in which she likens her life to the river which comes from pleasant country places, and, passing through the defilements of the city, is at length lost in the great ocean, were spoken with nice shades of feeling. Miss Mary Wells as *Betsy Trotwood*, Miss Rosa Rand as *Little Em'ly*, and Miss Helen Tracy as *Rosa Dartle*, are most satisfactory representations of the characters they assume. The *mise-en-scène*, we need but add, is excellent.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Our Boys" was reproduced last evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, with some alterations in the distribution of parts since this bright piece was last played at Mr. Daly's house. Mr. James Lewis resumed the rôle of *Perkyn Middlewick*, which was most lately filled by Mr. John Brougham; and although Miss Kate Holland's name appears on the bills, the part was played, and very prettily, too, by Miss Emily Rigl. The cast was otherwise unchanged.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mme. Titiens was able to take a short walk yesterday.

Mme. Madeleine Schiller will play Schumann's "Concertstueck" at the approaching symphony concert, and at its rehearsal, and not Mr. S. B. Mills.

The Third Avenue Theatre has commenced the week with a very comprehensive variety programme, which is followed by a dramatic entertainment entitled "Uncle Eph's Dream."

"The Two Orphans" was performed last evening at the Brooklyn Theatre, with as nearly as possible the same advantages as those which characterized its production in Union Square. Miss Kate Claxton and Miss Ida Vernon are in the cast.

An overflowing audience last evening witnessed the representation at the Academy of "The Postillion of Lonjumeau," with Herr Wachtel in his famous rôle of *Chapelon*. To-night the popular tenor sings in "La Dame Blanche," the performance being given for the benefit of the German Hospital.

Mlle. Leona Dare has entered on a new engagement at the Olympic Theatre. This lady is one of the most expert and fearless of gymnasts. The celebrated Poney Circus is still one of the chief attractions at this house, and the general variety company supplies the most various forms of entertainment.

Miss Julia Mathews appeared at the Eagle Theatre last evening as *Jenny Lind*, in the musical farce of that name. This performance was supplemented by a pleasant *mélange*, in which Mr. G. H. McDermott was the principal entertainer. A very amusing Oriental spectacular pantomime filled up the programme.

The Brooklyn Handel and Haydn Society will this evening interpret "Ruth and Naomi," by Dr. Damrosch and several miscellaneous vocal members, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with the co-operation of Misses Thursby and Drasdil, Messrs. Bischoff and Stoddard, and Mr. Thomas' orchestra. The concert is given for the benefit of Dr. Damrosch, who will conduct.

A respectable performance of "Elijah" was last evening given at Steinway Hall, under the direction of Mr. George F. Bristow. Mrs. Butman sang the soprano music of the oratorio very neatly; Mr. Simpson was the tenor, and Mr. Sohst the baritone. Miss Drasdil, the contralto of the occasion, having succumbed to sudden indisposition at an early stage of affairs, her numbers were omitted. Much of the choral work was excellent.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE PRINCETON COLLEGE TROUBLES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To all who are enough interested in Princeton College to give their serious consideration to the present difficulties arising out of the secret society complications, the question must occur, "Why is the attack by the Faculty made just now?" The papers give one of the two following answers to this query:

First—The college, from recent large gifts and endowments, is in an independent position, and is able to do as it pleases without regard to the wishes of the Alumni or the censures of the press.

Second—The secret fraternities have just lately grown to proportions which destroy the usefulness and threaten the existence of the Whig and Clio Societies.

The first of the answers is scarcely worth speaking of, because it impugns the honesty of men whose lives and characters are enough to lift them above any such petty bondage; for every man who knows, either personally or by reputation, the Trustees of Princeton College will indignantly thrust aside any insinuation that they have ever been actuated by motives of mere policy. Besides, the present move is entirely on the part of the Faculty.

The second answer wanders from the fact as far as the first errs in opinion. The war between the halls and the fraternities was begun by the halls, and the fraternities have never resisted Whig or Clio in any way. The halls are simply cutting their own throats, as the following account will show: The Cliosophic and American Whig Societies, which are excepted in the pledge, have until recent years been most catholic in their principles. In the election of members no distinction was made as to the nation, political creed, religious faith, or intellectual calibre of the applicant. About four years ago a movement was set on foot simultaneously in both of the halls to institute a pledge similar to that in college matriculation. Members of the Faculty attended these meetings, and all students who opposed the resolution were either openly or covertly accused of belonging to some Greek-letter society. To all who know anything of the method of trial by Faculty, the *argumentum ad hominem* seemed very powerful, and the resolution was carried by a large majority. This action was very distasteful to the most liberal minded of the Alumni, and very many of them have never entered Whig or Clio Hall since. New students coming to college are each year more and more pronounced against the policy of the halls, and the number of "newies" who will not join either hall is increasing in almost geometrical proportions. At no one time before this pledge was instituted were there more than three men in the entire college who did not belong to one of the halls. The halls, unwilling to acknowledge the foolishness of their course, censure the Greek letter societies for all this, and endeavor to make capital in this way with the Trustees, Faculty, and Alumni. At the instigation of those who originally put Whig and Clio in this unpleasant position, the Faculty have been forced to make the present move. In this way matters have been precipitated, which would have been brought before the Faculty at their next meeting, any way.

This then gives the real motives which led to the present difficulty. That these motives were without any rational pretext for their foundation will be conceded upon noticing the following facts:

First—The halls were never in so prosperous a condition as at the time when they passed the pledge resolutions, and since that time they have declined in point of number and intellectual strength.

Second—The Greek letter and local societies remain about the same, while the number of neutral students is much on the increase.

Third—For many years it has been against the interest of any student who desired the suffrages of his fellows to join any secret society; and notwithstanding this, the officers in both Halls were (before the pledge resolution) for the most part held by secret society men. This certainly indicates that a large number of Greek letter men were strong enough to be elected in spite of the fact that they belonged to secret societies.

Fourth—Both in the halls and out of the halls the secret society men have carried off far more than their share of honor, prize and fellowships.

Fifth—The secret society Alumni who have graduated since the organization of secret societies have done much more for the halls than anti-secret men.

Sixth—The fact that the halls were able to pass the pledge resolution is prima facie evidence (to every member of Whig-Clio) that the society men must have been numerically insignificant. Especially when it is remembered that many anti-secret men voted against the resolution on the ground that it was impolitic and against the well-known principle of both halls.

From these facts it will appear that there is no reason why the halls and secret societies cannot exist together.

A communication will be sent you in a few days showing the falseness of statements made in the *Herald* and *Tribune* of Saturday. Until all the information is received and thoroughly sifted it is thought inexpedient to expose the errors, inasmuch as the articles were written by parties who intentionally misrepresented many facts in order to divert the attention of the public from the whole matter and create a false impression generally. Q.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1875.

THE FAST MAIL TRAINS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So much has now been said in explanation of the Fast Mail Train service, and the advantages of it are becoming so generally appreciated, that it might seem superfluous to repeat what, to some who read this, will be but little more than a twice told tale, were it not that daily experience demonstrates a frequent want of information concerning the reason for this new departure in railway postal service, and concerning the good already accomplished by it.

And first, as to the occasion for a change. The advantages of the Railway Post Office service, as compared with the previous slow way-mail service, were mainly that the furnishing of accommodations for distribution on the faster trains making through connections rendered it possible for mails to travel as fast as passengers. But this design was largely hindered by the fact that the department was often debarred from the use of the best trains by reason of their being so heavily loaded with accommodations for passenger travel, and the obstacles to a better order of affairs were increasing instead of diminishing.

The difficulty was apparent enough, but not so the remedy, for although the idea of separate trains for the mails was not entirely novel, it was viewed by most of those best informed as rather a possibility of the future than a probability of the present. How this project, deemed so visionary and chimerical even by its well-wishers, and certainly not less so by prominent railroad officials, came to be a reality by the energy and perseverance of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, aided by the ready appreciation and hearty co-operation of the Postmaster General, is now a familiar story, and what is here proposed is rather to explain what now exists.

At the outset only one train was contemplated or expected—at least to begin with—and that must be run upon a schedule in accordance with the views of the company granting it; must harmonize with as many connections as possible from ocean to ocean; must start at the latest moment that would land its mails in time to make the most important side and terminal connections; must, if possible, reach the largest cities at hours that would render the mails available for business purposes; must accomplish these results without curtailment of previously existing mail facilities, and, more important than all, must do these things without increased expense to the department. That all these ends have been substantially obtained it is the object of this explanation to show. The question of the largest number of railway connections is one of facts, and one which any person who takes sufficient interest in the matter can decide for himself by consulting his Railway Guide, and the same is true in regard to some of the other features enumerated, so that consideration will chiefly be given to what is perhaps the most important and plausible point which has been urged in reference to the fast trains, viz., that they ought to start from New-York City in the evening instead of in the morning.

In this, as in other essentials of the service, it is believed that the preponderance of benefit will still remain in favor of the present arrangement. Suppose, for instance, a fast train was started from New-York at 10 P. M. over the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. This, it will probably be conceded, would not be of material advantage to places and routes within a radius of say 250 or 300 miles from the point of departure, for no amount of speed can do much better with mail than take it late in the evening and deposit it at its place of destination the next morning in time for the first delivery there, and this was done before in the case of all large cities, and many small ones within the scope indicated. Of course, the proposed new train would allow of a two hours later close in the New-York Post Office viz.: at 8 instead of 6 P. M.; but there were later trains before which accomplished this, and there are such trains now, and the new train for this purpose would, therefore, be no better than the old.

Take, then, points 450 or 630 miles from New-York, like Buffalo or Cleveland. Our mails by the fast 10 P. M. train could reach the former place at 9 A. M., instead of 1 P. M., as before, and the latter place at 1 P. M., instead of 7 P. M., as before; but only the mails for delivery at those cities would be advanced, as no side connections could be made. At Cleveland, for instance, the mails for the greater portion of Ohio and Kentucky, and a large share of Indiana and Michigan, would have to wait until the present fast train arrived. And as we progress farther west the disadvantages of our train would become more apparent. At Toledo it would be evening and too late for delivery, and no trains of importance starting out until midnight, and at Chicago it would be midnight and no trains starting out until morning, which of course would delay to that extent all mails going west of Chicago, as they would be no better off than they were under the old arrangement by the 8 P. M. train from New-York.

It may be said, then, Why not take the 8 o'clock train or the 8:30 P. M. train on the Pennsylvania Railroad? The suggestion is an excellent one, but it brings us to the fact that nothing in the railway mail service has for many years been so much desired as facilities for the distribution of the mails on these trains or similar ones, and nothing has been so difficult, (it might almost be said impossible) of attainment.

The truth is, as may, perhaps now be seen, that we can start over six hours later than our supposititious 10 P. M. train and deliver everything west of Cleveland as early as by the 10 o'clock train, take a large amount of mail beside, (as from New-England,) which the 10 o'clock train could not get, and we can also take the New-York morning papers, which, to say the least, ought not to be ignored; in short the fast train starts from New-York at the latest moment that will admit of its reaching Chicago the next morning in time for the first morning delivery there, and in time for the morning connections; and reaching Omaha in time to make the one daily connection from that point for everything west of it to the Pacific; and as for the holding of mails for this train, none are so held to their detriment, all through dispatches to large cities being maintained as before.

It is only mail for the connected routes which is held, and that only that it may be worked to better advantage, it not being delayed for that purpose. It is merely doing with it as a passenger always does for himself, viz., travel on the latest train which will convey him to his destination at a given time.

Having dwelt so fully on the objections to which most weight has been attached, it must suffice to state that railroad companies are by law paid entirely by weight, and can therefore be remunerated for extraordinary service only by concentrating the great bulk of the heavy newspaper mails upon a route over which superior facilities are provided, and taking the weight from the lines which furnish inferior facilities or fail to make proper or regular connections, so that the total cost to the department remains the same or nearly the same. That this is the fact is made evident by the current report of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, which, it is said, calls for an increase of but $77,000 for the transportation of the mails for next year.

There is one other point that seems to merit particular mention, and that is, the averment that the Fast Mail trains do not advance any local letter-mail. Many instances might be cited in contravention of this, but, perhaps, one will suffice as an example, viz.: All the prominent towns on the line of the Hudson River Railroad (except those quite near New-York City) now receive their first morning letter-mail before the train which used to convey it has left New-York.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that these explanations have especial reference to the Fast Mail over the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, because that was the real inception of the new service, the situation on the Pennsylvania Railroad being somewhat different. R. C. J.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1875.

HENRY WILSON'S FUNERAL.

A BENUMBED BUT PATIENT CROWD.

VIOLENT AND PIERCING EAST WIND IN BOSTON—DISAPPOINTMENT OVER THE ABSENCE OF THE FIFTH MARYLAND—IMPRESSIVE SCENES IN THE STATE-HOUSE AND ON THE STREETS—FROM BOSTON TO NATICK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The State funeral of the Vice President to-day took place on the occasion of the first touch of genuine Winter weather which has yet visited this city. The east wind was piercing and violent. From a mild breeze at noon it grew to half a gale at 3 o'clock, and swept across the route of the funeral procession with bitter violence. There is no doubt that this fact kept many people away. As it was, the crowds in the streets were so dense as to remind one of the immortal 17th of June, and the patience with which the immense masses of people stood waiting for the approach of the funeral procession was something phenomenal. The services in the State-house were very impressive, and the deep solemnity of the occasion was enhanced by the emblems of mourning with which Representatives Hall had been covered. The scene presented by the audience was a striking one, the prevailing sombre colors being here and there relieved by the brilliant uniforms of the military, the costumes of the ladies, and the flowers. The music was extremely beautiful, and Dr. Manning's discourse was unaffected and eloquent, possessing the merit of brevity. The whole ceremony occupied but an hour and a quarter, and at 1:45 it was concluded. The procession, which started down Beacon street at 2:50 o'clock, was chiefly remarkable for the absence of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, the non-appearance of which has caused general disappointment and mystification. There was a colored battalion in line, and the Irish Ninth Regiment, one of the finest Militia bodies, but the South was represented only by the officers of Baltimore's crack organization. The refusal to accept the generous offer of the Baltimore boys, on the part of the State Committee, meets with universal condemnation. One of the most striking lessons of the statesman's career, as well as one of the most fitting features of the honors lavished on the dead, has been removed by this stupid action. The old Twenty-second Regiment Association turned out 150 strong. This was the regiment raised by Gen. Wilson in 1862 and commanded by him for a short time in Washington. They bore the old regimental battle-flag, furled and entwined with flowers. Among the spectators thronging the sidewalks and stoops on Beacon street and the Mill Dam the great number of colored people was noticeable. The entire quarter of the west end inhabited by this class of our citizens was almost depopulated. It must be admitted that the funeral car did not present a very imposing appearance. It was not very large nor very elaborate. It was covered with black broadcloth, festooned with white merino, black and white rosettes were attached to the borders, and four plumes of black ostrich feathers adorned the corners. The whole was drawn by six black horses with black nets and plumes, and led by black and white ribbons in the hands of grooms. The catafalque was flanked by a squad of Police, the United States Marines and the Independent Corps of Cadets marching on the outside in a hollow square. They represented the National, State, and City Governments respectively. The train of cars on which the remains were conveyed to Natick was appropriately draped with mourning. The demonstrations of respect and sorrow on the arrival of the body at the old home of the Vice President were numerous and touching. The long journey is ended at last. Natick has reclaimed from the pomp and ceremony of national and State authority the mortal remains of the "Natick Cobbler." They will be quietly interred on Wednesday amid the friends who knew him best and loved him most.

IMPOSING SERVICES IN BOSTON.

IMMENSE CROWDS ABOUT THE STATE-HOUSE DURING THE CEREMONIES AND THE MOVING OF THE PROCESSION—REV. DR. MANNING'S EULOGIUM—AN IMPOSING SCENE IN BEACON STREET.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—After the heavy storm of last night the day has opened fair, and proved a pleasing disappointment to those who had presaged the reverse. At 10 o'clock the streets in the vicinity of the State-house were alive with a moving throng. The few who possessed tickets of admission urged their way into the building with difficulty through the surging throng upon the outside, while from every part of the city people were moving toward Beacon street and the line of march to be taken by the procession. The Hall of Representatives, in which the funeral services were held, had been arranged to seat its utmost capacity, and even then but about seven hundred and fifty could be accommodated, so that few, if any, besides the regularly invited guests could be admitted. At 11 o'clock crowds were thronging orderly and silently up the long steps from Beacon street entrance, through Doric Hall in single file, viewing with momentary glance the countenance of the dead, and thence quietly emerging by Mount Vernon passage. At the corners of the catafalque were stationed four soldiers from Independent Corps of Cadets, who, with the United States Marines—who have been on duty since the body was first deposited in Doric Hall—stood immovable, with unchanging countenances, throughout the entire ceremony of state.

Shortly after 11 the doors were closed and preparations commenced for transferring the body to the Hall of Representatives. These were soon completed, and at 11:30 the guard of honor was formed and the casket carried to its final position in the State-house. The guard consisted of cadets marching with reversed muskets, preceding the casket, which was borne on the shoulders of eight stalwart policemen; the United States Marines, with reversed muskets; the detailed officers of the Cadets, Capt. Haycock, United States Marines; officers of Fifth Maryland Regiment. The catafalque upon which the casket was placed was raised slightly above the level of the seat, directly in front of the Speaker's desk. The desks of the Speaker, Clerk, and the Engrossment Committee were draped with black, and directly upon the front of the former was displayed a floral shield, bearing the national arms, the stripes being formed alternately of red and white pinks, and the union of tuberoses and violets. This was also set off by wreaths and festoons of evergreens. Large bouquets of fragrant flowers were placed on the several desks of the clerks and committees, while two handsome floral emblems were displayed on either side, one consisting of a shaft five feet in height, composed of roses, lilies, tuberoses, and other flowers, surmounted by a vase of flowers arranged in elegant designs, and the other, on the opposite side, a magnificent cross seven feet in height, composed of tuberoses, white camellias, and white pinks, with the base resting on a bank of ferns and exotic plants. Directly over the Speaker's desk, hanging from the ceiling, were festoons of smilax, extending to the sides of the galleries, and from the centre of the dome smilax festoons extended to the corners of the hall. The pillars in the galleries were twined with smilax, and from the chandeliers at the base of the galleries baskets of rare flowers were suspended. In the niches at the sides of the reporters' gallery were placed large emblems, exquisitely wrought with dark ivy and flowers.

At 11:50 o'clock Senator Boutwell, Frederick Douglass, Carl Schurz, Gen. Banks, Governor elect Rice, and other guests were assigned seats at the right of the catafalque. Five minutes later the Governor, the Governor's Council and Staff, and members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston were given seats directly in front of the coffin. Directly after, Governors of other States, members and ex-members of Congress, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of Boston, officers of the Army and Navy, United States officers and civil officers of the Government, Customs officials, Post Office officials, members of the Senate and the State Legislature, and others were assigned positions in the main body of the hall. The remaining seats were then quickly filled from the thousands who were eagerly seeking admittance. At 12:20 every seat was filled and every available standing place occupied. At 12:30 the divines whose duty it was to conduct the services entered the hall and took seats behind the Speaker's desk. Immediately the subdued sound of whispering and confusion incident to the seating of a multitude was hushed, and deathlike stillness pervaded the hall. A few minutes later, to the accompaniment of a simple cabinet organ, the anthem voluntary, "I heard a voice saying unto me write," was sung by the choir, consisting of a mixed quartet of two male and two female voices, and proved a fitting introduction to the solemn and impressive services which followed.

Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., then invoked the Divine blessing as follows: "Almighty God, Maker of heaven and earth, in this hour of our nation's bereavement, we invoke Thy blessing and loving favor. Thy throne is in the heavens, Thy pathway in the deep. Thou buildest up the nations of the earth as they are loyal unto Thee, and castest them down when they are forgetful of Thy commandments. Thou wast with our fathers in the days of their trials; Thou hast been with their children in every season of affliction. By Thy providence the feeble colonies became a mighty nation; by Thy wisdom the thrall of the bondman is at an end. Thou hast raised up leaders of our armies, mighty men of valor. Thou hast placed at the head of the nation statesmen renowned for their loyalty, councilors self-forgetting in their devotion; Thou hast turned aside the thunderbolts of war, and preserved us as one people; we devoutly thank Thee that Thou didst raise up Thy servant whom to-day the nation mourns from humble life to some of the chief seats of power; we thank Thee for the love of liberty that from very childhood inspired his heart, for his profound sympathy with the weak and wronged, for efficient and persistent service in the promotion of civil justice, and above all, for his example of abstinence and of personal purity in the eyes of a pleasure-seeking nation. Guide us by Thy holy spirit, we beseech Thee, most merciful God, while we reverently wait at Thine altar to render honor to the memory of our departed Magistrate, and learn the lessons of his life. We invoke Thy wisdom upon the President of these United States, the honored Governor of our beloved Commonwealth, the Mayor of our city, the Judges of our courts, and all who are associated with them. Almighty and ever-blessed Father, as Thou hast made bare Thine arm before the face of the nation, so send Thou now the comforter into every heart. Forgive us our sins, lift Thou us, we pray Thee, by a living faith into perpetual communion with Thee. We ask all through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

After the reading of appropriate selections of the Scriptures by Rev. William F. Warren, and a responsive chant by Rev. Phillips Brooks and choir, Rev. J. M. Manning at 1 P. M. commenced the delivery of the address. [The sermon is printed on the second page.] During the delivery of the address, which was given in clear, distinct tones, plainly heard in every part of the hall, the utmost quiet prevailed, and the closest attention was paid to the words of eloquent eulogy as they fell from the lips of the distinguished divine. At the conclusion of the address, which occupied thirty-five minutes in its delivery, the entire audience united with the choir in singing the hymn "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Prayer by Rev. R. H. Neal, D. D., then followed. The choir then sang the hymn "Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb," after which the benediction by Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., closed the services in the Hall of Representatives.

The casket was borne out by eight policemen, preceded by the pall-bearers, who were ex-Governors of Massachusetts William B. Washburn, Emery Washburn, Gardner, Banks, Boutwell, Bullock, Claflin, Governor elect Rice, Hon. Carl Schurz, Senator Kelly of Oregon, and Frederick Douglass. Some delay was caused at the lower hall in making the final arrangements for the procession. At 2:10 P. M. the casket, preceded by the pall-bearers, and followed by a detachment of marines and nine officers of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, was carried down the main steps and placed on the funeral car, which was an open catafalque heavily draped with black and white, entwined with American flags. The car was drawn by eight black horses richly caparisoned with black, with heavy black plumes.

THE PROCESSION TO THE RAILROAD STATION.

At 2:30 P. M. the procession started on its way to Cottage Farm Station. At least thirty thousand people crowded around and about the State-house and Beacon Hill as the procession moved off. The procession down Beacon street and Brighton avenue moved in the face of a gale of wind that had prevailed since morning. The cold was intense, causing much suffering among the troops. Nearly five thousand soldiers were in the line, besides a large number of civilians. About fifty carriages, conveying distinguished guests, brought up the rear. The division of civilians, owing to the cold, was much smaller than had been anticipated. On the whole, the escort of Militia was one of the finest ever seen in Boston. As the procession moved down Beacon street it presented an imposing scene from the west of Beacon Hill. The Lancers, with their scarlet uniform, could be seen at the right of the line, near the sluiceway or mill-dam, and from that point to Charles street a solid column of cavalry and infantry kept perfect step to the mournful dirges of the bands. Thousands of people filled Beacon and the adjacent streets, and when the column commenced to move it was with considerable difficulty that a passage wide enough was cleared. At Charles street the carriages formed in a double line, and the procession was then at least a mile and a half in length. The street crossing next below the Cottage Farm Station was selected as the starting point for the train that was to convey the body to Natick. The crowds which lined the thoroughfares traversed by the procession were continued even to the railroad station, where large numbers gathered at noon and passed patiently the hours intervening between the advertised and the actual hour of the starting of the procession. The cold, biting wind seemed at times to retard the marching of the troops, and yet the multitude of spectators patiently stood their ground. The procession reached the train in waiting at 3:45 P. M. The casket was quickly and quietly conveyed from the hearse to the train down through the long lines of soldiers and civilians, who stood with heads uncovered, a band meanwhile playing a dirge.

Immediately upon the placing of the casket in the elegant car provided for its reception, the Governor, his staff, and Council, the pall-bearers and others, together with the Independent Corps of Cadets, the marines, and officers of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, were assigned seats in the train, when it at once moved away from the city toward Natick. The train consisted of five cars, four passenger coaches, and the car containing the casket. A special compartment, elegantly carpeted and furnished, in the centre of which was the catafalque upon which the coffin was placed, was separated from the main body of the car by a substantial partition, the door of which was guarded by marines to prevent intrusion. The interior of the car was tastefully decorated with white and black, while in the centre of either side were pictures of the Vice President, encircled with appropriate decorations of black and white.

ARRIVAL AT NATICK.

The train moved rapidly through the country, passing many stations where crowds of people had collected to pay respect to the illustrious dead, and arrived at Natick shortly after 4 o'clock. A great crowd of townspeople thronged the square and all the approaches to the depot. The Grand Army Post of the town was drawn up in a hollow square, and immediately on the arrival of the train the casket was conveyed to the hearse and a procession was formed which moved toward the public hall, only a few rods distant, the church bells meanwhile tolling. The order of procession was as follows:

Brown's Brigade Band.
Independent Corps of Cadets.
Hearse, with United States Marines as a body guard.
Officers of the Fifth Maryland Regiment.
Gov. Gaston and staff.
Executive Council.
Pall-bearers—composed of ex-Governors of the State.

Nearly every building in the village displayed mourning, each citizen seemingly attempting to outdo his neighbor in the way of outward manifestations of sorrow. The sidewalks in the neighborhood of the public square were thronged with people, attracted from all the country about to view the solemn pageant. On reaching Clark's block the casket was conveyed to a large hall in the upper part of a building and placed upon a catafalque at the further end. Here the remains were delivered into the custody of the town Selectmen by Gov. Gaston, and were subsequently given into the charge of the Grand Army of the Republic Post, who, with the United States marines, will remain as a guard until the burial on Wednesday. The decorations in the hall are very elegant. Borders of black and white encircle the walls and gallery in graceful festoons, while from the centre of the ceiling flags and streamers, draped with smilax, extend to the sides of the hall. The background of the platform is hung with heavy black folds, relieved by trimmings of white, in the centre of which is a large picture of the late Vice President, surmounted with the initials "H. W.," the whole encircled with American ensigns. Directly over the catafalque a large black canopy hangs from the ceiling. The concluding services of the day among Mr. Wilson's lifetime associates were especially solemn and impressive, deeply affecting the townspeople, who had assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to their departed fellow-citizen.

A WOMAN OF ENTERPRISE.

SHE PEDDLES YANKEE NOTIONS, STEALS, GETS LOCKED UP, SETS HER PRISON ON FIRE, AND ESCAPES.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Nov. 29.—A bold attempt to burn the County Court-house in this place by a prisoner was discovered early last Friday morning in time to prevent a great loss of property and probably of life. The prisoner was a woman, named Frances Stanard, who was placed in the Grand Jury room on Monday last to await trial on a charge of larceny, the jail being in course of reconstruction. She had several times made threats that she would burn the building down if she was not released. About 3 o'clock on Friday morning the janitor's wife was awakened by smoke in the building, and upon investigating the cause, discovered flames bursting out of the door of the prisoner's room. She at once gave the alarm, and by great effort the fire was extinguished. Nearly all the floor was burned away, and several of the beams. It was at first supposed that the woman had perished in the flames, but later it was learned that she had escaped by a window in the room. It was also discovered that she had removed the door from a large base-burner stove in the room, and upsetting it on the floor, had piled the bedding and furniture upon it. No trace of the escaped incendiary has as yet been discovered. She is a stranger in this vicinity. She appeared in Jackson township, this county, about two weeks ago, and professed to be a peddler of notions, visiting the houses in that section to dispose of her wares. About 1 o'clock on Monday morning last a farmer named James Stien, living in the above township, was awakened by the presence of some one in his room. He jumped from bed and captured the intruder, who was about escaping from a window, and who fired a pistol-shot at the farmer. It proved to be this woman. He had made a purchase of her the day before, and she had no doubt noticed that he had a large amount of money in his pocket-book. She had secured the farmer's pantaloons containing the money, and had them in her possession when captured. Monday he brought his prisoner to this place, where she was confined and escaped as stated. She was evidently a French woman, about twenty-five years of age, and quite attractive in appearance.

CONDITION OF THE CANALS.

INCREASING COLD WEATHER ALONG THE ERIE CANAL—BOATS DELAYED AT FRANKFORT BY THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE LOCK-MASTER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The following dispatches have been received by Canal Commissioner Thayer:

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 29.—The weather is very blustering, and getting cold very fast. Boats are running yet and much ice is in the canal.

FULTONVILLE, Nov. 29.—I passed forty-one boats over my section yesterday. Everything is all right.

WEST TROY, Nov. 29.—Our section is all clear of boats. The Superintendent has gone up the canal. The ice-breaker has gone to lock No. 19.

LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 29.—The boats are all moving here this morning. There is a big snow-storm, and it is growing colder. Things look blue. The following boats passed Little Falls during the twenty-four hours prior to 1:40 P. M. on the 27th inst.: D. Pashal, E. E. Cummings, City of Newark, Earl Baxter, James Robinson, E. H. Collins, Sarah Allen, Seneca, O. C. Potter, R. E. Brown, J. Crittenden, J. Jameson, J. H. Chatchad, Col. Donelly, Robert Wilson, China, Jeff Collins, W. Smith, George H. Price, Frank Hasber, W. H. Viele, David Bonner, Frank Sisson, John Roffs, W. E. Delano, Susan, Monroe, Susan H. Marsh, A. N. Hanford, Western Chief, Caprice, W. C. Warren, Ida Bron, Thomas Wilson, C. G. Worthington, W. H. Irwin, J. D. Moning, George Perkins, Manhattan, Samuel Davis, Charles Gibson, Charles Stainig, Alonzo Swan, Frank Penfield, Cady, J. H. Selkirk, A. C. Wagman, A. S. Renwood, F. W. Rector, D. C. Mink.

The boats at the same date lying between Little Falls and Frankfort were the City of Syracuse, City of Troy, J. Throckmorton, Newark, J. D. Howe, J. E. Barnard, James Quick, steamer City of Troy, H. Gibson, Netty Ward, L. H. Owen, James Naxon, Alma Pierce, Alvin Lighthall, T. S. Hubbard, A. W. Sergeant. At the same time forty-five boats lay in a crowd at Frankfort. This morning, the 29th, at 12:30, several of the boats had passed Little Falls, and all the boats east of Utica were in a crowd at Little Falls locking through and working nicely. The general information and expression of all interested who were on the spot is that all the boats now lying between here and one mile west of Little Falls would have been in the river by Sunday morning had it not been for the inefficiency of one Col. Johnson, who resides at Ilion, and whose supervision extends to Frankfort west, when on Tuesday last there were seventy boats in a crowd, with one lock broken which experts say could have been repaired in two hours. There was plenty of water, and not a boat was locked till Friday at 6 o'clock P. M., and the lock not repaired yet. On Friday afternoon Giles Hawley, of Rome, was appointed by Assistant Commissioner E. W. Hopkins to take charge of the locks at Frankfort in place of Col. Johnson, who was not considered competent, and twelve boats were locked through on Friday night and thirty-seven on Saturday. Since last Friday night, when Assistant Commissioner E. W. Hopkins ascertained the condition of things at Frankfort, everything has been done to facilitate the movement of boats that could be done.

THE CANAL FROZEN OVER AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 29.—The canal is frozen over stiff in this section.

A COURT'S JUDGMENTS ANNULLED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—The Supreme Court to-day gave an opinion in the case of the State of Louisiana versus Peter Phillips, which was appealed from the Superior Criminal Court. The defendant was convicted of perjury while George H. Braughan, an attorney at law, was acting as Judge under an order from Judge Atocha, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The appellant alleged that Braughan had no legal right to act, and the Supreme Court has decreed that the judgment against Phillips should be annulled and the case remanded for trial. According to law, this decree virtually blots out all of the judgments of the Superior Criminal Court rendered by Braughan, which include the cases of William Williams and Fenderson, for murder; both of whom were respited last week by Gov. Kellogg until the case above mentioned should be decided.

THE STATE ELECTION.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS—FULL VOTE OF THE STATE.

Secretary of State Willers has called a meeting of the Board of State Canvassers to be held at his office in Albany, Dec. 8. The board consists of the Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Engineer and Surveyor, and it is its duty to make a full canvass of the returns for State officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, Representatives in Congress, and Senators, and to give certificates of election to those receiving the largest number of votes. The *Argus* has received statements of the official vote for the Republican and Democratic candidates for all the State officers in all the counties, and gives the totals as follows, these figures, of course, being subject to the revision of the State Board of Canvassers:

Republican.		Democratic.	
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.			
Fred. W. Seward	375,898	John Bigelow	390,911
Democratic majority, 14,918.			
FOR CONTROLLER.			
Francis E. Spinner	376,829	Lucius Robinson	390,400
Democratic majority, 13,571.			
FOR TREASURER.			
Edwin A. Merritt	379,846	Charles N. Ross	391,544
Democratic majority, 15,698.			
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.			
George F. Danforth	375,068	Chas. S. Fairchild	390,444
Democratic majority, 15,376.			
FOR ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.			
Oliver H. P. Cornell	373,912	J. D. Van Buren, Jr.	391,665
Democratic majority, 17,753.			
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.			
William T. Tinsley	379,778	Chris. A. Walrath	392,184
Democratic majority, 12,406.			
FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.			
[illegible] Ives	371,445	Rodney R. Crowley	392,835
Democratic majority, 20,890.			

A CENTENNIAL APPEAL.

WHAT IS NEEDED FROM NEW-YORK.

EX-GOV. HAWLEY REVIEWS THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION AND ASKS FOR IMMEDIATE AID—ABOUT ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS REQUIRED.

A meeting of the Centennial Committees of the New-York banks, Clearing-house, Stock Exchange, and the national and local boards of fire underwriters was held yesterday at noon in Underwriters' Hall, Broadway. Mr. Brayton Ives, Vice President of the New-York Stock Exchange, called the meeting to order, and Mr. George T. Hope, President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, was invited to take the chair. Ex-Gov. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, President of the Centennial Commission, was then introduced, and addressed the meeting in behalf of the Centennial movement. He gave a brief outline of its organization and reviewed the work of the commission. Thirty-eight nations had signified their acceptance of the invitation which had been extended to them to participate in the exhibition, and it depended upon the citizens of this country to see that everything should be arranged for the reception. Money had not been needlessly expended, but means were still wanting to complete the preparations. They required $1,500,000 in order to open the exhibition on the 10th of next May. For this money he appealed directly to American citizens individually.

Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, spoke next. He said that in perfecting the measures relating to the Centennial, Congress had incorporated the Centennial Board of Finance, and had given it authority to raise the necessary capital, not to exceed $10,000,000. Each State and Territory had the right to subscribe to this stock in proportion to its population. Under this rule the State of New-York was entitled to $1,136,000 of the stock, and of this about $400,000 belonged to the City of New-York. Of this amount, he was happy to say, that $290,000 had already been subscribed and paid in, leaving $110,000 to be taken, and the City would be placed in the high position of having performed her full part. If the capitalists and business men of the City could be made to realize the significance of that position he felt sure that the balance would soon be made up. Whatever might be done elsewhere, New-York, the greatest of the American cities, and the best known in foreign lands, and the one in which eight-tenths of the foreign visitors would sojourn during their stay, should not permit reproach to come upon the American name in any matter of comity and honor. In the course of his remarks the speaker said that Philadelphia had paid her quota twenty times over, and New-York should sustain her national honor in paying her own share.

Mr. Henry A. Oakley, President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, then rose and moved that means should be taken to recommend the matter to the favorable consideration of the citizens of New-York, and also that a memorial should be prepared to be presented to Congress at the next session, laying the matter before them and requesting an appropriation. The motion was adopted unanimously and the meeting was then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

GEN. HAWLEY AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Later in the afternoon, in response to a request of the committee of the Stock Exchange who had visited the Centennial Grounds in Philadelphia some two weeks ago, Gov. Hawley addressed the members from the rostrum of the Exchange. He spoke substantially as follows:

I had not the audacity to come of my own accord into this hall as spectator, speculator, or orator, but, invited by your committee, I come gladly. Nor do I really feel embarrassed by the presence of any assemblage of American citizens when I present the cause of the Centennial Commission. Congress has chartered a Centennial Commission, composed of two from each State and Territory, commissioned by the President, charged with the duty of "celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures, under the auspices of the Government of the United States," at Philadelphia in 1876. The commission met in Philadelphia with not a dollar at its disposal to pay even incidental expenses, and Philadelphia appropriated $50,000 to start the enterprise. An auxiliary corporation called the Centennial Board of Finance was chartered, to be composed of all subscribers to the stock at $10 a share. The honorable and indomitable men who were and are the Directors of that board have carried the enterprise forward in the face of storm and darkness, and to-day we are sure of a magnificent success. But it is because we know the American people will have it so, and not because we have no urgent necessities unsupplied. We have inclosed 236 acres in that magnificent park. Within it will be not less than one hundred and fifty and perhaps two hundred buildings. The four principal edifices are nearly finished. Machinery hall is complete. The main building covers over twenty-one acres, machinery hall fourteen, the agricultural hall ten acres, and with the art galleries, the beautiful conservatory and horticultural hall, Government building, edifices devoted to special exhibits, such as leather, carriages, &c., we shall have very nearly sixty acres of floor. Foreign nations and our own States will have over thirty tasteful structures for "headquarters." We did not intend to surpass other exhibitions in mere size, but we have been crowded along, and you Americans wouldn't have been quite satisfied if we hadn't covered a few more acres than anybody else. Nor had we half a million dollars to spend on gorgeous domes or any other mere architectural show. We followed sure rules; we built around our work with what grace and added what adornment we could afford, and we are surprised at the beauty and grandeur of the structures.

We shall have the largest, the most interesting, and, in some respects at least, the best exhibition ever held. Our location is the best, with its plains, hills, terraces, and ravines, its wooded walks, groves, and fountains, and 200 picturesque buildings of all sizes and styles. Our facilities for carrying people into and around the grounds are the best. We are within a quarter of a mile of the trunk line of the Pennsylvania Central, and its tracks run down through our largest buildings to carry goods to the very spot of exhibition and bring passengers to the very doors. Our machinery hall, of fourteen acres, an elegant structure, with more exhibitors already pledged than any of its predecessors, and with its magnificent double-acting Corliss engine of 1,400-horse power in the centre, running a mile of shafting, will undoubtedly be the finest ever seen. The ingenuity and beauty of American machinery is acknowledged, but the contest is not abandoned, for Great Britain takes a large share of the building.

Gentlemen, if some nations, or ten nations, or all nations, were to declare an unjust war against our country this hour you know that before sunset the electric wire would give signal to wake the drums and bells in every city of the land, and the streets would echo the tread of soldiery; every ship would be offered, every man, and every dollar. Yet your Government has appointed the field and challenged the world to a contest with a more important bearing on civilization and republican institutions than any contest of arms. We might be overborne in battle with no discredit to the democratic idea. But we have invited a contest and comparison in every imaginable field of human thought and activity, and the world is coming. Your National Government has done it; not the commission. On this peculiar anniversary, this peculiar spot, Gen. Grant and Mr. Fish, thereunto duly authorized, have asked the world to come, and it will be there. Thirty-eight nations have accepted the friendly call. Learned Commissioners will come to report on your agricultural, mining, and manufacturing resources, skill and progress. Experts will write essays on every detail. Political economists and statesmen will write about the effect of our soil, climate, education, religion, and laws and constitution on our national character. Capitalists will come to seek investments, mechanics to study our inventions. Every newspaper of the world will have its full reports of this wonderful anniversary and this new and somewhat boastful people.

The world is coming in a friendly spirit. Some said England will not care to be here. But England is preparing the best foreign exhibit she has ever made, not alone because we are her best customers, but with every manifestation of neighborly good will, and in departments that will add greatly to the exhibition but bear lightly on trade, while her chief Executive Commissioner, Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, a veteran expert in exhibitions, has been our constant and most valuable adviser. So Sweden, Japan, Australia, Canada, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Brazil, and others are exceedingly active and friendly. Of very distinguished guests there will be many.

Gentlemen, this is not a Philadelphia exhibition nor a Pennsylvania exhibition, it is a world's exhibition "under the auspices of the Government of the United States," as the act directs, reporting constantly to the National Government, through which our foreign correspondence passes, and managed by national Commissioners, only two of whom are of Pennsylvania, and neither of them was born there. True, the stockholders of the Board of Finance, voting on lists the law directed us to prepare, chose a majority of the Directors of that board from Pennsylvania, for they had given most of the money. But the national commission prepares, superintends, and executes the plans of the Exhibition, and acts in perfect harmony with the co-operating corporation; and we are exceedingly anxious that everybody in every State shall have an opportunity to share the pecuniary profits if there shall be any.

The shares are $10 each. You may get back your stock with a dividend, but I don't expect that. You may, and doubtless will, get back a part of your subscription, but I promise nothing more than a most tastefully designed and elegantly executed certificate. All enterprises give that much you know. We do promise, however, the satisfaction of having aided in a work touching the prosperity, pride, and honor of your country. Pennsylvania and Philadelphia have carried on the work grandly. You ought not to let them do more. Thus far the managers have come within every estimate of expenditure. Pray, look at their work; they are glad to answer questions. Nor, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has there been a dishonest use of a dollar. If any man debauches this work on this sacred occasion, let us "shoot him on the spot."

To carry on the labor to the opening will require a million and a half of dollars. I know that it must and will be had. Let the people give it. I prefer that. But we must report our precise situation to the President and Congress under the law. The burden would be distributed fairly if Congress should appropriate the needed sum. Whether it will or not we should like to know quickly. It will have the opportunity of reflecting great credit upon the National Government by insuring the perfect success of an enterprise that will surely stimulate trade, promote civilization and international fraternity, and do more than a thousand political conventions to perfect a glorious reconciliation of the sections of our own country. The precedents for such action are abundant.

The law instructs the commission to work and report. That it and its associate board have worked you may see. What more is needed our report will show. It will be obtained most assuredly from some source. The subject invites more, but you, the busiest busy men, have given me all the time I ought to ask, and I thank you.

Gen. Hawley spoke very rapidly and earnestly and the brokers gave close attention and applauded heartily.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR FIRE IN MALDEN, MASS.

The Boston Rubber Shoe Company's factories at Malden, and all of the immense brick buildings adjoining, with the exception of one wing, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $300,000, and the insurance is $156,000. Eight hundred employes are thrown out of work. The fire is supposed to have started from careless use of a gas-jet by one of the female employes. The insurance is divided as follows: Royal, $10,000; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $15,000; Merchants', $5,000; Hoffman, Globe, German American, North British, Firemen's Fund, Washington, Penn, Commerce, Lamar, Relief, Alert, and St. Louis, $2,500 each; North-western, $5,000; Humboldt, $5,000; Fire Association, $7,500; Atlantic, New-York, $5,000; State of Pennsylvania, $500; Citizens', New-Jersey, $2,500; Royal Canadian, $7,500; Alliance, $1,500; Farragut, $2,500; Commonwealth, $5,700; American Central, $3,000; Citizens', Missouri, $3,500; Western, $5,250; Fairfield, $2,500; Equitable, $2,500; Manufacturers', New-Jersey, $2,500; Enterprise, $2,500; Patterson, $2,500; British American, $2,500; Manufacturers', $5,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $2,500; Home, New-York, $5,000; St. Paul's, Old Dominion, Shoe and Leather, and Prescott, $2,500 each.

A fire broke out at Friar's Point, Miss., Sunday morning in the store-house of S. Silverthorne, consuming that and also the Masonic Hall, the lower portion of which was occupied by R. C. Sharp, and also the two-story building of George Brodie. Loss, $30,000; no insurance, except on the building and stock of Brodie. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A barn belonging to the Slaterville Company, in the village of Slaterville, R. I., was burned on Sunday night, together with five horses, one pair of which cost $1,000. The previous evening another barn belonging to the same company and occupied by Rev. E. T. Kerrigan, a Catholic priest, was burned. Both fires are attributed to incendiaries.

The dwelling of L. L. Derochemont, on the Newington road, near Portsmouth, N. H., was burned Sunday night. The loss is $5,000; insurance $3,000.

The house of Silas C. Crandall, in Richmond, R. I., was burned on Tuesday night. Loss $2,000, with no insurance. The family narrowly escaped.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The thermometer was 9° below zero at Omaha yesterday morning.

The Dominion Parliament has been further prorogued until the 8th of January.

A severe snow-storm and high winds prevailed at Syracuse all day yesterday.

Thomas Roach was killed at Westerly, R. I., on Saturday evening while walking on the railroad track.

Asbury Bridges, seaman on the schooner Isola, was knocked overboard Sunday by the boom and lost. He was a native of Castine, Me.

Seven hundred barrels of flour have been forwarded by the Canadian Government to the clergy at the Magdalen Islands for distribution among the needy inhabitants.

The jury in the case of Patrick Ahern, on trial for the murder of an unknown tramp at Townsend, Del., in August last, returned a verdict of not guilty yesterday morning.

Baylis Sanford, a well-known lawyer in Boston, and a former member of the Massachusetts Legislature, died of heart disease in a Boston horse car yesterday morning.

Isaac Welsh, Treasurer of the State of Ohio, died at his home near St. Clairsville, Ohio, yesterday morning, of dropsy. Mr. Welsh was sixty-five years of age, and has been favorably known in politics for years.

Andrew Ryan, a maltster, fell down stairs while carrying a sack of malt in John McClumphas' malt-house at Amsterdam, N. Y., yesterday afternoon, and struck on his head, breaking his neck and causing instant death.

In the Criminal Court at Chicago, yesterday morning, Frank Williams and Charles Smith, charged with repeating at the last county election, pleaded guilty, and received the extreme penalty of the law for that offense, a fine of $1,000 each and imprisonment in the county jail for one year.

INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—RATES TO BE CHARGED BY INSPECTORS.

The Committee on Grain of the Produce Exchange have adopted the following resolutions in regard to the inspection of grain:

Inspectors shall, when necessary, make their reasons for grading grain fully known by notations on their books.

All wheat shall be weighed, and the weight entered on the Inspector's book.

Any duly authorized Inspector of Grain who shall be guilty of neglect of duty, or who shall knowingly or carelessly inspect or grade improperly, or who shall accept any money, or other consideration, directly or indirectly, for any neglect of duty, or the improper performance of any duty as Inspector of Grain, and any person who shall improperly influence any Inspector of Grain in the performance of his duty as such Inspector, shall be immediately reported to the Committee on Grain for its action.

Each Assistant Inspector, when on duty, shall wear a badge furnished by the Inspector in Chief, plainly designating his position.

The Inspectors, and all persons inspecting grain under his direction, shall in no case make the grades of grain above that of the poorest quality found in any lot of grain when it has been evidently mixed or "doctored" for the purpose of deception.

All persons employed in the inspection of grain shall promptly report attempts to defeat the system of grain inspection. They shall also report to the Inspector in Chief in writing all instances where warehousemen or the railroad companies shall deliver, or attempt to deliver, grain of lower grade than that called for by the certificate. They shall also report all attempts of receivers or shippers of grain to instruct or in any way influence the action or opinion of the Inspector and the Inspector in Chief shall immediately report such cases to the Committee on Grain.

The said Inspector in Chief is hereby authorized to collect, until further notice, on all grain inspected under his direction, as follows:

For inspection and verification of track weights, fifty cents per car load.

For out inspection, (when requested,) fifty cents per 1,000 bushels, for which the Inspector in Chief shall issue inspection certificates stating grade and quality.

BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION.

The thirty-first semi-annual reception of this association took place last evening in the Art Building and Academy of Music, the entire building being thrown open to the public. The stage was tastefully decorated with choice flowering plants and shrubs, and the musical portion of the entertainment was provided by Conterno's orchestra. Of the 400 paintings comprising the present exhibition, many have been loaned by Messrs. Goupil & Co. and Mr. Bryan H. Smith. Among those which will prove new to the public generally are George H. Boughton's "The Girl I Left Behind Me," M. F. De Haas' "Drifted Ashore in the Fog," F. A. Bridgman's "Nubian Story-teller," (his *salon* picture;) Constant Mayer's "Wanderers," and Mr. Colman's "Kasba at Algiers." There are other fair representative works by J. G. Brown, Hubbard, Perry, J. M. Hart, J. H. Beard, Arthur Parton, James Crawford Thom, John L. Fitch, A. T. Bricher, A. F. Tait, J. B. Bristol, A. F. Bellows, George H. Story, Edwin White, R. M. Pratt, W. L. Sonntag, William De Haas, H. P. Gray, F. Waller, F. Hopkinson Smith, W. H. Beard, J. H. Dolph, T. L. Smith, Mrs. Culver, Julie H. Beers, R. Van Elten, E. Johnson, G. Inness, T. A. Richards, A. Stover, T. Jensen, W. Satterlee, J. C. Wiggins, G. H. McCord, the late W. O. Stone, D. Huntington, S. T. Donaghy, W. Holberton, and E. H. Blashfield. To-day the exhibition will be opened to the public free, and will remain open until further notice.

RIVER THIEVES.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the schooner Harry Jewett, Capt. Joyce, of Staten Island, was visited by four river thieves wearing masks, who rowed alongside in a boat with muffled oars. The schooner was lying at the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's dock at Weehawken, and was guarded by a watchman, but he failed to notice the approach of the thieves from his position on the dock. They boarded the schooner and effected an entrance to the cabin where the mate, Hugh McCanell, was sleeping. The latter was awakened by the noise, and attempted to get up, but was forced back by one of the thieves, who placed a revolver to his head and threatened to shoot him if he made any outcry. James Murray, a sailor, was overpowered and placed by the side of the mate, where one of the robbers guarded them with a revolver while the others ransacked the vessel, finding nothing but a small quantity of clothing. They then visited the schooner C. C. Berry, which was lying alongside, but met with a reception at the hands of the Captain and mate, who were armed with revolvers and fired at them. The thieves returned the fire and then retreated to their boat. The mate followed and fired again, when he heard one of them cry out, "I'm shot." Two watchmen from the dock then arrived and joined the Captain and mate, and all four fired shots at the retreating boat, but with what effect is not known. The thieves made their escape.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE IN FLUSHING.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the hearing of the charges preferred against the principal liquor-dealers in the town of Flushing, Long Island, by the members of the Law and Order Association. The charges were made by individual members, but they emanated from the body corporate. The Excise Board, of course, had to investigate the matter, and at a meeting held about a week ago they agreed to take evidence in regard to the several charges of violation of the Excise law that had been preferred. The room in which the Commissioners met was not large enough for the crowd that assembled, and the consequence was a somewhat stormy meeting, which resulted in a number of the citizens of Flushing proffering their services as special marshals for the preservation of order. They were then and there sworn in by Judge Lever, and the hearing of the cases was adjourned until yesterday, when the special marshals mustered in full force. The Commissioners present were Mr. F. B. Milliken, President of the board, Henry Kramer, and G. L. Gillette. The charges against the several parties having been read, they were called upon to answer why their licenses for the sale of liquors should not be revoked, when the following surrendered their licenses in preference to being subjected to trial: Andrew Lynch, Frederick Henning, William Gale, James M. Johnson, and E. B. Simmons. Mr. Richard C. Colton being called appeared in person, and being asked to give up his license refused, saying he had paid $30 for it, and it was his property until it was proved he had violated the provisions under which it was granted. His case, together with those of Messrs. J. W. Smith, John Halloran, Patrick D. Brown, John McKenna, and R. C. Wright, all of whom were represented by counsel—ex-Judge Busteed and Mr. Covert—was postponed until Thursday next, the day for the further investigation of the matter.

THE GRADING OF SUGARS.

The circular which appeared in a special dispatch from Washington in THE TIMES of yesterday, in regard to changing the present method of grading sugars for purposes of taxation, and which has been prepared by the Treasury Department to be sent to the Collectors of Customs at all the large ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, was the subject of considerable comment among the refiners of this City yesterday. They say that the allegation that great frauds are committed upon the revenue by sugar refiners, in the way of drawbacks, is unfounded. It is understood that they will hold a general meeting within a day or two in order that they may publicly repel the insinuation.

POLICE COURT RECORDS.

At the special meeting of Police Justices held last evening at the Washington Place Police Court, Justice Kilbreth presiding, Justices Otterbourg, Wandell, and Kasmire were appointed to examine the records of the several Police Courts of the City, for the purpose of seeing whether the affidavits and other documents were properly filed and the fines collected and turned over to the Controller, as required by law. A resolution was also passed authorizing one Justice to accept bail fixed by another.

A BANKRUPT AND FORGER.

LEBANON, Penn., Nov. 29.—Edward J. Backenstose, a Justice of the Peace, of East Hanover township, the owner of a farm, and extensively engaged in the shipping of cattle to Eastern markets, failed and appointed an assignee last week. He has since confessed to the forgery of notes amounting to between $10,000 and $15,000, and has fled to parts unknown. His liabilities are reported to amount to about $25,000.

Common Sense vs. Prejudice.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," &c., &c.

I am aware that there is a popular, and not altogether unfounded, prejudice against "patent medicines," owing to the small amount of merit which many of them possess. The appellation "patent medicine" does not apply to my remedies, as no patent has ever been asked for or obtained upon them, nor have they been urged upon the public as "cure-alls." They are simply some favorite prescriptions, which, in a very extensive practice, have proved their superior remedial virtues in the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. Every practicing physician has his favorite remedies, which he oftenest recommends or uses, because he has the greatest confidence in their virtues. The patient does not know their composition. Even prescriptions are usually written in a language unintelligible to any but the druggist. As much secrecy is employed as in the preparation of proprietary medicines. Does the fact that an article is prepared by a process known only to the manufacturer render that article less valuable? How many physicians know the elementary composition of the remedies which they employ, some of which have never been analyzed? Few practitioners know how morphine, quinine, podophyllin, leptandrin, pepsin, or chloroform are made, or how nauseous drugs are transformed into palatable elixirs; yet they do not hesitate to employ them. Is it not inconsistent to use a prescription, the composition of which is unknown to us, and discard another preparation simply because it is accompanied by a printed statement of its properties, with directions for its use?

Some persons, while admitting that my medicines are good pharmaceutical compounds, object to them on the ground that they are too often used with insufficient judgment. I propose to obviate this difficulty by enlightening the people as to the structure and functions of their bodies, the causes, character, and symptoms of disease, and by indicating the proper and judicious employment of my medicines, together with such auxiliary treatment as may be necessary. Such is one of the designs of the *People's Medical Adviser*, forty thousand copies of which have already been published, and are sold at the exceedingly low price of $1 50, and sent (post-paid) to any address within the United States and Canada.

If you would patronize medicines scientifically prepared use my Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is tonic, alterative, or blood-cleansing, and an unequaled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard-seed, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; my Compound Extract of Smart-weed a magical remedy for pain, bowel complaints, and an unequaled liniment for both human and horse flesh; while Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for catarrh and "cold in the head" ever given to the public.

These standard remedies have been before the public for many years—a period long enough to fully test their merits, and the best argument that can be advanced in their favor is the fact that their sale was never so great as during the past six months.—*Advertisement.*

ACT WISELY and examine POMEROY'S $4 ELASTIC TRUSS, at No. 744 Broadway, before buying any other.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, with a four-page SUPPLEMENT containing MR. ROBERT BROWNING'S new poem,

"THE INN ALBUM,"

in full, with the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

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At last a perfect dentifrice has been discovered. Never was tooth-brush dipped into a preparation so unobjectionable and so effective as SOZODONT. All its ingredients are botanic. It whitens the teeth, keeps them undiscolored and free from blemish, and improves the condition of the gums.

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA. $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

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Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

For a stylish and elegant hat of extra quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—The best remedy for coughs and consumption. 50c. and $1.

Dr. Lyon's Teeth Tablets
Harden and heal tender gums.

Don't Lose Your Hair.—"CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR" restores gray hair perfectly, stops its falling out, at once increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

BIRNEY—BLAKE.—On Saturday, Nov. 27, at St. Bartholomew's Church, New-York, by Rev. Dr. Cooke, WILLIAM G. BIRNEY, son of the late Major Gen. David Birney, of Philadelphia, to MARY FRANCES, daughter of Francis S. Blake, of Boston.

GUNTHER—VAN VALKENBURGH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Geo. Zabriskie Gray, of Bergen Point, CHAS. B. GUNTHER to HENRIETTA VAN VALKENBURGH, both of this City.

WELLES—ALFORD.—On Thursday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, FREDERICK R. WELLES, of Brooklyn, to MARY, daughter of Samuel Alford, Jr., of Perkinsville, Vt. No cards.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On Monday morning, Nov. 29, 1875, at the residence of her son-in-law, in Morrisania, Mrs. HANNAH E. BAILEY, aged 5[illegible] years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the M. E. Church at Golden Bridge on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Somers, N. Y., for interment—10:05 A. M. train, Grand Central Depot.

BRIGGS.—At Fordham, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1875, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRIGGS, daughter of Alfred Anderson, of Yonkers, N. Y., in her 45th year.

The funeral will take place from the Reformed Church at Fordham Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1875, at 2 o'clock.

BISSELL.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 27, of diphtheria, JAMES MILLER, youngest son of Rev. S. B. S. and Fanny Miller Bissell, aged 7 years and 9 months.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

CODDINGTON.—On Sunday, 28th inst., MARTHA A., eldest daughter of Thomas B. and Almira H. Coddington.

The funeral services will be at Trinity Chapel on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

CASEY.—At Fort Larned, Kan., Nov. 26, 1875, ADELIA THORNTON, wife of Capt. James S. Casey, United States Army, and daughter of the late Gen. W. A. Thornton, United States Army.

CHAPMAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 27, WINFIELD S. CHAPMAN, son of the late Lebbeus Chapman, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral from the house of William W. Backus, No. 1,495 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock M. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

CURTIS.—MARIA LOUISA, wife of James F. Curtis.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

FREEMAN.—On Sunday, Nov. 28, JEAN S. FREEMAN, wife of Samuel E. Freeman, and daughter of Robert Herring, in her 21st year.

Relatives and friends, also members of Berean Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 1,153 Fulton av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FRENCH.—At Nyack, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 28, 1875, Mrs. ELIZA G. FRENCH, mother of Rev. J. C. French, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Rev. E. W. French, of Jersey City.

FOX.—JOHN FOX, in the 32d year of his age, of consumption, on the 28th inst., at No. 509 West 34th st.

Friends and relatives, and members of Copestone Lodge No. 641, also Corinthian Lodge No. 488, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral at the Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 1:30 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

GATES.—At Yonkers, on Sunday evening, 28th inst., after a brief illness, MARTHA, wife of Dr. A. W. Gates, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Yonkers. Train at 2 o'clock from Grand Central Depot.

HALLENBECK.—On Monday, Nov. 29, at Canaan, N. Y., FRANKLIN, son of John J. Hallenbeck, aged 26 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 176 Carlton av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOLBROOK.—In this City, Nov. 17, after a long, painful illness of an internal cancer, CHARLES C. HOLBROOK, formerly of Boston.

MERSEREAU.—On the 29th inst., GRACE LILLIAN, daughter of Israel P. and Armenia J. Mersereau, aged 4 years, 5 months, and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 321 West 32d st., on Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

McALPINE.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 28, 1875, JANE, widow of the late James McAlpine, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wight, No. 171 South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

MORGAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 27, 1875, SARAH, wife of Thomas Morgan, and only daughter of Joseph Naul, in the 34th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday at 2 o'clock, from No. 81 Ralph av., Brooklyn.

PETTIGREW.—On Monday, Nov. 29, DAVID WARREN, son of David and Helen Pettigrew, aged 6 months and 24 days.

POST.—On the 29th inst., at her residence, No. 18 Waverley place, WINIFRED, daughter of the late Joel Post, in the 79th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday, Nov. 28, at her residence, No. 343 East 16th st., ELIZABETH, widow of the late William Taylor.

Funeral services will take place at St. George's Church, Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 11 A. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

TIMPSON.—On Monday morning, Nov. 29, 1875, WILLIE, son of Thomas and Mary H. Timpson, aged 4 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 237 West 49th st., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1875, at 10:30 A. M.

TERRETT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 27, DUDLEY R. TERRETT, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 83 Hanson place, at 1 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, the 30th.

VAN BOKKELEN.—Entered into life on Sunday, Nov. 28, SPENCER ADRIAN, only son of Spencer D. C. and Ann Matilda Van Bokkelen, aged 19 years, 4 months, 9 days.

Funeral services at St. James' Church, corner of Lafayette av. and St. James place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, 5 o'clock P. M.

VAN ZANDT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 27, THEODORE, son of Peter P. Van Zandt.

Funeral services at his late residence, Plainfield, N. J., at 10 A. M., and at St. Mark's Church, New-York, at 1:30 P. M. on Wednesday, Dec. 1. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—In Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 25, 1875, OLIVER STUART WILLIAMS, aged 19 years and 6 months, son of Catharine L., and the late Charles F. Williams, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
NEW STYLES SOCKS,
WARD'S SHIRT STORES,
381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.
862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.
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BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 1875, will close at this office as follows: on TUESDAY at 4 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 4:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.
50,000 JUVENILE BOOKS AT YOUR PRICE.
87,673 MAGNIFICENT BOOKS AT OUR PRICE.
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CATALOGUE FREE; SEND STAMP. LEGGAT BROS., No. 3 Beekman st., opposite new Post Office.

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BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUFACTURERS of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, 469 Broadway, N. Y.; 501 Market st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. ROBERTS BROTHERS
PUBLISH THIS WEEK:

I.

THE ÆNEIDS OF VIRGIL done into English verse by WILLIAM MORRIS, author of "The Earthly Paradise." Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top. Price........$3 50

II.

DANTE AND HIS CIRCLE. With the Italian Poets preceding him (1100, 1200, 1300.) A collection of lyrics, edited and translated in the original metres, by DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI. Crown 8vo cloth, gilt top. Price......$2 50

III.

THE SYLVAN YEAR. Leaves from the Note-book of Raoul Dubois. By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. With twenty etchings by the author and other artists. Square 8vo, illuminated covers, gilt edges. Price......$5 00

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed postpaid by the publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
BOSTON.

NEW CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

"Christians Awake," anthem, 85 cents, and "Love Divine," hymn, 50 cents, both by GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN. "It is our Merry Christmas Day," carol, BAKER, 10 cents. "Happy Christmas Morning," carol, POND, 10 cents. "A Child this Day is Born," carol, STEELE, 10 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

SERMONS TO THE CLERGY.
GAIL HAMILTON'S GREATEST WORK.
Cloth, 495 pages, $2.
WILLIAM F. GILL & CO., Publishers, Boston.

MONEY, CURRENCIES, AND BANKING,
By CHARLES MORAN.
Price, 30 cents.
For sale at
BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Nov. 29, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 15.6 by 98.9, No. 220 West Twenty-fifth street, south side, 202.3 feet west of Second avenue, for $6,800, to Reuben Mapelsden, plaintiff in the legal action. The same firm, under the direction of the same Referee, disposed of the four-story brick house, with lot 42.2 by 100.10 by 16.8 by 71.8, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 74.6 feet west of First avenue, for $10,140, to A. Levinger, attorney for plaintiff. Under a similar court order, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold one four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on East Sixty-fifth street, north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue, for $14,500, to George V. Alden, plaintiff in the legal action; and George H. Scott, under similar court order, L. S. Gove, Esq., Referee, sold the two lots, each 25.2 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth street, for $7,000, to H. B. Wilson, plaintiff. No other sales were made, the following being postponed: Sale by William Kennelly of property on Fourth avenue, south of Sixty-second street, adjourned to Nov. 30; by the same auctioneer, leasehold property on Eleventh avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, adjourned to Dec. 10; and sale by Steele & Carter, of the premises No. 520 West Twenty-fifth street, west of Seventh avenue, adjourned to Dec. 6.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry H. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 80, No. 27 East Seventy-third street, 33 feet west of Madison avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20 by 80, on Fourth avenue, east side, 80.5 feet south of Sixty-second street; also a similar sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of one five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 70.9, No. 120 Delancey street, north side, 50 feet east of Essex street; also, a similar sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with lease of two lots, each 25 by 142.4, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 300 feet east of Ninth avenue, together with the lot, 8 by 55, adjoining the above and extending through to West Twenty-fourth street; the building, with lease of plot 180 by 63, Nos. 309 to 323 (inclusive) West Twenty-third street, north side, 95 feet west of Eighth avenue; the building, with lease of lot 25 by 98.9, No. 313 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; the building, with lease of lot 16.6 by 55, No. 310 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 258.0 feet west of Eighth avenue, and the buildings, with two lots, each 21 by 5., Nos. 302 and 304 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of Eighth avenue. All the above leases are dated May 2, 1864.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 325 feet west of Ninth avenue; also, one lot, 25 by 100, on West Fifty-seventh street, adjoining the above in the rear.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 120 feet east of Seventh avenue; also, a similar sale, J. M. Scribner, Esq., Referee, of four houses, with lots each 20.4 by 100.5, on East Forty-fifth street, south side, 169.8 feet east of Second avenue, and a Trustee's sale, under the direction of C. F. Wood, Esq., Trustee, of one three-story attic and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 97.6, No. 79 East Seventh street, north side, 125 feet west of First avenue.

By R. J. Garrettson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Barney, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 270 feet east of First avenue.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, (as widened,) south-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100.10 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 125, on Orchard street, south side, 200 feet east of Madison avenue; a plot of land, 100 by 125, on Morris street, north side, 100 feet east of Madison avenue; a plot of land, 100 by 125, on Morris street, north side, 2[illegible]1.4 feet east of Central avenue, and one plot of land, 75 by 125, on Morris street, south side, 100.11 feet east of Central avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, NOV. 29.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.	
1 four-story brick house, with lot, No. 220 West 25th st., s. s., 202.3 ft. w. of 7th av., lot 15.6x98.9	$6,800
1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, East 120th st., n. s., 74.6 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 42.2x100.10x16.8x71.8	10,140
By James M. Miller.	
1 four-story brick tenement, with lot, East 65th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 25x100.4	$14,500
By George H. Scott.	
2 lots, 5th av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 120th st., each 25.2x100	$7,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 29.

84th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x102.2; Louis Teller and wife to Caroline A. Guinzburg	nom.
Elm st., No. 190, w. s., 21.3x100; Herman Richter and wife to Albert Koch	$14,500
158th st., between Washington and Elton avs., (leasehold;) John Porth to Louis Geiszler	400
Allen st., No. 167, w. s., 125 ft. s. of Stanton st., 25.6x46xirregular; Elizabeth Pollenz and husband to John S. Giles	31,200
111th st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11; Louis Kester to Eva Kester	nom.
111th st., s. s., same property; Lawrence Kester and wife to Louis Kester	nom.
115th st., n. s., 228 ft. e. of 5th av., 28xirregular; Aaron Claflin, (Assignee,) to John Townsend, Jr.	250
30th st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x98.9; Henry W. Dun to Elizabeth McE. Dun	40,000
117th st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th av., 24.11x100.11; C. Cecilia Carey to Catharine L. Carey	1,000
123d st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x126¾x irregular; George W. Jonas and wife to Mary Irving	nom.
83d st., s. s., 196.11¾ ft. e. of 3d av., 19.0¾x102.2; Augustin Walsh and wife to August Mahler	6,300
Pitt st., No. 98, e. s., 150 ft. s. of Stanton st., 25x100; Thomas Allison, Referee, to Teutonia Savings Bank	13,000
Prospect place, w. s., 83.9 ft. n. of 42d st., 16x50.4; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to Walter F. Cutting, Executor	45,000
Prospect place, w. s., 17.11 ft. s. of 43d st., 16x54; same to same	4,600
49th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; Ann Cassidy to John Combs	25,000
Hudson st., e. s., 85 ft. s. of Thomas st., 26x86.8, (¼ part of;) also, Thomas st., No. 43, s. s., 113.1 ft. e. of Hudson st., 25x100, (¼ part;) Emma Alden to James A. Bancker and others	5,000
Hudson st., No. 42, e. s., 85 ft. s. of Thomas st.; Emma Alden to Joseph Goodsell, Executor, to same	nom.
139th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100; William Huntington and wife to Frederick Porter	1,500
49th st., s. s., No. 256, 20 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x70.5; Charles G. Chambers and wife to George L. Willis	11,500
East Broadway, s. s., 300 ft. w. of Market st., 25x100, (½ part of;) Charles Wolfenstein and wife to Philip Wolfenstein	8,000
Henry st., No. 90, s. s., 25x100, (½ part of;) Philip Wolfenstein and wife to Charles Wolfenstein	10,000
LEASE RECORDED.	
14th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x103.3, 21 years; Mary J. Van Buren, Assignee, to Robert Colgate	1,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

$5,000.—TERMS TO SUIT.—FOR SALE, new three-story brick and brown-stone house; all modern improvements; well built, and in good location and neighborhood; quick transit by Harlem steam-boats and Harlem Railroad; only three minutes' walk from Third avenue iron bridge. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON MADISON AV., BETWEEN 57th and 58th sts., west side. Also, three lots in 58th st., 150 feet east of Madison av., south side; are desirable for immediate improvement; will be sold at reduced value of real estate. CHARLES FOX, No. 12 East 45th st.

THE PROPERTY NORTH-EAST CORNER 5th av. and Washington square, North, for sale by order of Hon. Wm. D. Shipman Assignee. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, at great reductions, large and small houses on and near 5th and Madison avs. Offices No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN, Broadway corner Wall st., agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising of real estate and managing of properties. Highest possible references given as to capability, integrity, and responsibility.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to R. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT MONTCLAIR.—WILLOWDALE BROOK Farm to lease, with privilege of purchase; cows, horses, utensils, and houses furnished if desired; terms liberal; possession at once. Address Post Office Box No. 43 Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND STABLE; also cottage house and stable; and five acres land, situated on 7th st., near Grand av., Plainfield, N. J. Inquire of L. [illegible], No. 14 Fulton st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD, OF ALABAMA.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Judicial Circuit and Southern District of Alabama. In Equity. SAMUEL A. STRANG vs. THE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, et als.

In pursuance of the decree of said court, made on the 12th day of May, 1875, and amended and modified on the 30th day of June, 1875, the undersigned, Commissioners named and appointed therein, hereby give notice that they will expose to sale, at public auction, in front of the Court-house in the city of Mobile, in the said Southern District of Alabama, on

MONDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1875, that being the first Monday of the month, all the following property and rights of property and franchises, that is to say:

All the continuous railroad, extending from its terminus in Montgomery to its terminus in Eufaula, Alabama, known as the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, together with all its equipments, appurtenances, and franchises, as the same now is and are in the possession of the Receiver in this cause, or shall be at the time of the sale hereby decreed, including all the railways, ways, rights of way, depot grounds, and other lands, all tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, all depots, station-houses, car-houses, wood-houses, and other buildings, and all machine-shops and other shops, and including also all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling-stock or equipments, and all machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material for the constructing, operating, or replacing the said railroad, or any part thereof, or any of its equipments or appurtenances, and including also all franchises connected with or relating to the said railroad or the construction, maintenance, or use thereof, and all other property, franchises, rights, and things which have been acquired by the said railroad company for use in connection with said railroad, and are now, or shall be, at the time of the sale hereby decreed, in possession of the said Receiver, or to which he shall then be entitled, and all other property, rights, franchises, and things which have been acquired by purchase or otherwise by the said Receiver during the pendency of this suit, for use in connection with the said railroad, and are now, or shall be, at the time of the said sale hereby decreed, in his possession or to which he may be then entitled.

The terms of sale and payment for said property prescribed in said decree of said court are as follows:

The said property cannot be sold for less than $400,000, in cash, payable on the day of sale, and subject to the lien of a first mortgage on the same amounting to $1,280,000, with secured interest due and unpaid.

Dated at the City of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, this, the 20th day of October, A. D. 187 .

ROBERT W. HEALY,
JNO. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Commissioners.

E. H. GRANDIN, Solicitor for Complainants.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE.

By order of the Executors of Lefferts Lefferts, deceased, under the direction of Man & Parsons, Attorneys, 285 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, situated on Fulton, Bedford, Franklin, and Atlantic avs.; Herkimer, Pacific, and Dean sts., and Bedford place, Brooklyn, including the residence of J. CARSON BREVOORT.

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 1875.

For maps, &c., Apply to A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York, or Nassau Insurance Company, No. 30 Court st., Brooklyn.

Title absolute. Sale without limit or reservation.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 118 Prospect place, Brooklyn, will be sold at auction, No. 389 Fulton st., Dec. 1, noon; pleasant location and great bargain.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

$30 PER MONTH RENT.—NEW THREE-story brick and brown-stone houses; all modern improvements; Croton water, gas, ranges, heaters, marble mantles, stationary tubs, &c.; only three minutes' walk from Third Avenue Iron Bridge. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR HOUSE, FULL SIZED, OF perfect arrangement, completely and elegantly furnished throughout, to rent to a private family only, for the Winter, year, or upon lease; location, 52d st., close to 5th av. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

A HANDSOMELY AND COMPLETELY furnished house in a central and unexceptionable neighborhood, will be rented to a responsible party in exchange for board of three adults. Address S. T. B., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VERY PLEASANT, MODERN BUILT, WELL-furnished house, all improvements, Roseville, N. J., to let until Spring or longer, to family without children; excellent location, frequent trains, Morris and Essex Railroad; $100 per month to satisfactory party. Address Roseville, Box No. 645, New-York Post Office.

TO LET—AT NO. 121 EAST 53D ST., FOUR ROOMS on first floor, with basement, kitchen, and bath-room in excellent order, with all improvements; rent $33, to a nice family of adults only. See owner on premises; no bill up.

FRENCH FLATS, HEATED BY STEAM; passenger elevators; Broadway and 58th st.; Central Park entrance; view of Park and Boulevards; reduced rentals. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AT A LOW, NOMINAL RENT, BY A small family of adults, a furnished house situated between 30th and 40th sts., not far from 5th av.; house need not be large; will receive the best of care; unqualified City references given. Address Box No. 2,018 Post Office.

WANTED.—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH STOOP, brown-stone house, situated between 50th and 59th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., in exchange for property in 32d st., west of 5th av.; price not to exceed $28,000. Address R. E., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

S E R V A N T S
E AT J. MORISON'S E
R FIRST-CLASS AND RELIABLE INSTITUTE, R
V NO. 138 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV. V
A RESPECTABLE GIRLS WAITING A
N for N
T SITUATIONS AT REDUCED WAGES. T
S E R V A N T S

A PARISIAN LADY, WELL SKILLED in repairing linen, dresses, cloaks, hats, &c., desires to find employment among respectable families; charges moderate. Address, in person or by letter, Mrs. E. C., No. 54 East 41st st.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts., will be found a number of excellent waitermen, errand boys, grooms, firemen, &c., with good references; willing to make themselves generally useful; in City or country.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,282 BROADWAY, corner 33d st.; select, sober, neat servants; Protestant, Swedish, Scotch, German, Irish, colored; City or country; hotels, boarding-houses. Lady attending.

COMPANION.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY as lady's companion; willing to assist in light household duties; prefers a good home to high wages; has first-class reference from her former employer, whom she faithfully served for eight years. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COMPANION.—AS LADIES' OR CHILDREN'S COMpanion; would instruct in English; is an excellent seamstress; or would do housekeeping; good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND assist in Washing.—By a young woman in a private family; is thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid, and an excellent waitress, and will assist in the washing and ironing; can furnish the best City reference. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for D. W.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS Chamber-maid and Fine Laundress.—By a neat, competent, industrious girl, with excellent City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR GENERAL House-work.—By a very tidy colored girl, with best of references; she is civil, obliging, competent, and a useful young woman for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and do fine washing; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would do house-work in a small family; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 160 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid and plain seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 6 Union court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Swedish girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is honest, willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at Mrs. Gade's, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or general house-work, in a small family. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS,
In large variety and grades.
W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices greatly reduced.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 79 Beekman st.

BOARD FOR A HORSE IN THE COUNTRY for Winter for his use. No. 13 West 27th st.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, A FRENCH berline in perfect order. Apply at 1 East 55th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress or general house-worker in small family; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress; City reference. Can be seen at No. 337 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of growing children and sewing; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 91 3d av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 700 7th av., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 349 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A nice girl from North of Ireland as chamber-maid and waitress; a good place the special object; is a neat sewer; best City reference. Apply at 329 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last employer; a boarding-house preferred. Call at No. 228 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST CLASS chamber-maid and assist in waiting or fine washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 147 5th av., corner 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and to do Plain Sewing.—By a young woman; best of City reference from her last place. Call or address for two days at No. 311 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing; in City or country; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—AS CHAMBER-MAID and fine washing and first-class laundress; best City reference from her last place. Call at 53 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a private family, to do chamber-work and sewing, or take care of children and sew. Call at No. 672 3d av., between 42d and 43d sts., front room one stairs up.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS Nurse and Seamstress.—By a neat, competent American girl, with good City reference from her late employer. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; ONE year's reference from last place; speaks good English; is a neat seamstress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NICE AMERICAN Protestant girl as chamber-maid and sewer, or would do the house-work of a small family; good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chamber-maid in a private family; would assist with washing or children; is a Protestant. Call at or address No. 62 West 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 233 East 40th st.; ring the third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a young competent woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 310 East 49th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady for one of her servants as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and to assist with the washing. Apply at 51 West 34th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman whom we know, as first-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also game and poultry, pastry, creams, ices, &c., and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for J. L.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO ENGLISH Protestant girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer; is a thorough cook and good laundress; the other as waitress and chamber-maid; understands her work; both are willing, neat, and tidy; good references; City or country; together or separate. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman who is an excellent family cook; in City or country; makes superior bread and biscuit, good soups, roasts, &c., and is willing to assist or do a part of the washing or ironing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire M. G.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, PROTESTANT; thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches; boning, larding, French and English cooking; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; best of City references. Call at No. 693 6th av., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; understands all kinds of desserts; has references as a trustworthy, willing, and obliging girl. Address M. O., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; thoroughly competent in all branches of cooking; understands fancy dishes, and desserts of all kinds; boarding-house not objected to; satisfactory references. Address L. D., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; French, English, and other first-class cooking; meats, game, fowls, fish, soups, &c.; pastries, creams, bones, lards, and get up side dishes; unexceptionable testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; boning and larding, and all kinds of family cooking; can take the entire charge of a kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 534 West 47th st.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a Protestant young woman, highly recommended as thorough cook; meats, game, pastry, &c.; excellent baker; will assist with washing; neat, obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS AN EXcellent plain cook, a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of meats; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to going a short distance in the country with a nice family. Call at No. 212 East 25th st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuits, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; SHE IS a competent, first-class cook in every way; makes good bread and biscuit, &c.; has best of City references; is tidy, civil, capable; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH good references, as cook; understands Jewish cooking thoroughly; is willing to wash and iron in a small family. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl, good cook and first-class washer and ironer; a reliable, respectful, and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A NEAT WOMAN AS GOOD COOK IN a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business; very economical; best references. Address Cook, Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable middle-aged woman to cook, wash, and iron, or do general house-work; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 East 5 th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN experienced English cook, with good reference; willing and obliging; willing to work by the day or week in boarding-house. Call at No. 30 West 13th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLORED woman in a private family, as cook, assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference from last place. Call or address M. A. K., No. 144 West 40th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has been personally recommended by her former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 304 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a thorough cook in every branch; is a good meat cook; makes good soups; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman who is an excellent cook and competent for any kind of house-work for City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; FIRST-RATE cook and baker; understands soups, game, and desserts; willing to assist in coarse washing; best City references from last employer. Call at No. 406 7th av., near 32d st., room No. 10.

COOK, &c.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN IN A PRIvate family as cook, or would do the general house-work for a small family; can speak some English and Spanish; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 301 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is neat and willing, and obliging; is a good baker, &c.; two years' reference. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook; thoroughly understands her business, and no objections to assist in washing; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 367 9th av., corner of 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIVATE family as an experienced cook; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing; first-class City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 East 39th st., 3d floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; is a good baker; will be found reliable; long, satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 47 East 20th st., present employer's.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPERIenced woman, as first-class cook; good baker, &c.; willing to do the coarse washing; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COLored woman; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; country or City either; has good references; not afraid of work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHly understands her business; soups, desserts, game of all kinds; has the best City references; would go out by the day or week. Call at 609 8th av., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer or general house-work in a small family for moderate wages; highly recommended. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of French soups and side dishes; is very neat and orderly; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 609 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 252 West 10th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS FIRST-class cook; willing to do coarse washing; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts; best City references. Call at No. 235 East 28th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook in a private family; will do the coarse washing; City or country; best City references. Call for two days at No. 305 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as first-class cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, good washer and ironer, excellent baker; good City references. Apply at No. 75 West 49th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and excellent washer and ironer; good references; country preferred. Call at No. 57 West 18th st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 337 East 22d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS excellent cook, in a small private family; has seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 160 West 32d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl; is a good cook and laundress, and would do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 108 East 11th st., in the rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELlent cook and do the coarse washing in a private family; best references from last place. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; thoroughly understands her business; willing to assist with washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK, IN A private family; is a professed cook; good baker; can furnish the best City references. Call at or address No. 149 West 24th st., second floor.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; has had eight years' experience in a respectable family. Call at No. 350 East 14th st., corner 1st av.

COOK.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPing, for a cook whom she can recommend. Apply at No. 35 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 60 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; is a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., in the toy store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (SWEDISH) who is thoroughly competent; City reference. Call at No. 49 East 3[illegible]d st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO PROTESTANT Scotch women, one as first-class family cook, pastry and baking, the other as first-class laundress; would like to be together, if convenient, in the City or the country; wages not so much an object. Address Cook, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; has excellent recommendations; thoroughly understands her business; will go for moderate wages. Call or address No. 217 West 28th st. Inquire in the store.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; KNOWS HER WORK THOROUGHLY; makes soups and desserts; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Address or call at present employer's, No. 108 West 38th st., for two days.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two Protestant girls, one as good family cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or will do the work of a family between them; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; CAN MAKE soups of all kinds; is an excellent baker and dessert maker; will assist in the washing; City or country; best references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY CAPAble North of Ireland girl; has excellent references; understands everything about household matters; not afraid of work; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A MOTHER AND daughter; one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; or to do the work of a small family between them; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 329 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; many years' recommendation from former employer. Apply at No. 19 West 48th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 493 8th av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business; can make all kinds of desserts. Address No. 629 6th av., in store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, FAITHful, competent girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; will go short distance in the country; good City reference. Call or address No. 301 East 35th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS EXcellent cook in a small private family; has got seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich av., in the rear, front room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman as good plain cook; is a good baker; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 521 West 43d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS GOOD thorough cook and baker; would assist in washing; is sober and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent person as first-class cook; no objection to wash and iron; City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, or will do general house-work; three years' reference. Call for two days at No. 299 East 8th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a neat, willing, and obliging woman. Apply at No 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent laundress; good references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, IN CITY or country, as cook; willing to assist in the washing; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; is a good baker, and will assist with the washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 308 West 41st st.

COLORED HELP, MALE AND FEMALE, well recommended, for private families and boarding-houses; pains taken to please employers, at JOHNSON'S Agency, No. 153 West 24th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO find a permanent place at dress-making; would go as an improver; has a good knowledge of dress-making. Address J. M., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman; can do all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; or would go by the day; is willing to assist with children or chamber-work, and operate on the machine; terms reasonable. Call at No. 568 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER WOULD LIKE a few more engagements by the day with first-class ladies, or will make suits at home in the latest style. Address No. 745 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker by the day or week. Call at No. 228 East 45th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEMENTS to go out by the day or week dress-making or family sewing. Address No. 321 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER, who has perfect taste; cuts and fits very gracefully any kind of ladies' and children's dresses; will go out by the day; best City references. Address French Dress-maker, No. 182 6th av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER—SOLICITS THE PATRONAGE of a few more families, by the day or week, or at her residence; superior dress-making in the latest styles, at shortest notice, from $6 up. Mrs. Smith, No. 160 East 53d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON in private families; seven years' experience on the finest work. Address J. F., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman; has good City reference; can cut and fit children's clothing; a good home of more account than wages; town or country. Call all week at No. 413 2d av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the bakery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REFINEment and experience as housekeeper in a small hotel or private family; best of reference given. Address Mrs. E. P. F., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as working housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid or children; no objection to travel; is highly respectable and a very responsible woman. Call for three days at 603 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERSON of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid, or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary less an object than a pleasant home in the City. Address S. R. S., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-aged American lady; references given and required; can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Inquire at No. 18 King st., in the basement.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE WOMAN with City reference, to do general work, or to cook, wash, and iron; a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; can go to country at an hour's notice. Call at No. 360 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WHO is a good plain cook and laundress; neat and capable; City or country; or would serve in any other capacity; good reference. Call at No. 100 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant as general servant in a good private family; any lady requiring a good, careful servant may not be afraid to engage her; no notes answered. Call at No. 150 West 31st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow woman to do house-work; has a little girl three years old; a home more an object than wages; City or country. Call all the week at No. 209 West 20th st., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general house-work in a small family, or chamber-work and plain sewing. Call at No. 52 Morton st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work in a genteel family; good reference. Apply at No. 155 West 51st st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; can furnish good City reference from her last place. Address J. D., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; not very long in the country; City or country. Call at No. 39 East 10th st., between 10 and 5 o'clock.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY PROTESTANT middle-aged woman to do general house-work in a small private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,165 2d av., between 61st and 62d sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED, RESpectable German girl for light house-work or to take care of children. Call at No. 299 West 4th st., corner Bank st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do house-work, or up-stairs work; has the best City reference. Call for two days at 150 East 42d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work. Call or address No. 407 East 20th st., Room No. 5.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 241 West 22d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for general house-work in City or country; best reference. Call for two days at No. 310 East 31st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl for general house-work in City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN. Call for two days at No. 35 Madison st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman of thorough experience to travel to California as lady's maid or children's nurse; services exchanged for traveling expenses; three years' reference from last employer. Call or address 145 East 32d st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PERSON, speaking English and French, as lady's maid, or wait on young ladies; is a good hair-dresser and seamstress; will travel; good references. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands French fluting, pleating, puffing, and all kinds of finery; children's clothes and gentlemen's linens done neatly; best City reference from her last place. Address M. A., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a highly-recommended young woman as first-class laundress; fluting, gentlemen's shirts and ladies' finery in elegant style; excellent chamber-maid; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman who is a thoroughly fine washer and ironer, also a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid, in a private family; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house; City or country; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as laundress or chamber-maid; best references; understands all kinds of fine ironing and house-work; kind and obliging. Inquire at No. 217 East 23d st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands fluting, puffing, and does up children's clothes nicely; can furnish the best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress in a private family, or would do fine washing and chamber-work; over three years' City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an active young woman as laundress and chamber-maid, or chamber-work and waiting; private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; can give best City reference. Apply at No. 728 9th av., between 49th and 50th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, thoroughly understanding her business; seven years' reference from former employer. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, private door.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, (Protestant,) and would assist in chamber-work; good City reference. Call at 319 East 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD family laundress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st. for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; VERY superior in her line; neat, willing, strong, and of a good disposition. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL AS a first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 243 East 29th st., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; has best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 312 East 38th st.

MAID OR NURSE.—BY A TIDY, WELL-EDUcated girl; will make herself useful; speaks German and English; would travel; reference. Address Immediate, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid and Seamstress.—By a neat, respectable girl; is an excellent family seamstress and dress-maker; operates on several machines, and has good reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, who can take entire charge of an infant from its birth and is fond and careful of children; can furnish very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SWEDISH NURSE for infant or growing children; is perfectly trustworthy, kind, and devoted to her duty; can also do the neatest sewing of any kind; has the best references. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., near 35th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH CHILdren's nurse; is a very good seamstress; very obliging; speaks English, and has first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIenced English girl, or to do chamber-work and sewing; can embroider and operate on machine; best City references. Call for two days at No. 321 West 39th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE IN AN American family; can take full charge of an infant or growing children; first-class City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the candy store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference from last place. Address Nurse, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS INFANT'S nurse; is a neat sewer; fifteen months' City references as a competent, neat, and pleasant girl. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

NURSE AND USEFUL GIRL.—BY A FRENCH young woman; can do chamber-work, sewing, house-work, and be useful for City or country; is tidy and obliging. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN American girl as nurse or chamber-maid; in this City or Brooklyn. Address H., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,256 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE and do plain sewing, or chamber-maid; has good City reference; can assist a lady in the housekeeping. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, AND WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl in a small family; good City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 9 Orange, N. J.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY OR INvalid's nurse is now disengaged, and would like to make an engagement; first-class references. Call or address No. 353 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN WITH a breast of milk three days old; her own child dead; will take a baby to wet-nurse; has splendid reference. Call on Dr. Pain, No. 48 East 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT Swiss nurse, speaking French and German, to take care of children or an infant; excellent references from her last place. Call at 220 West 31st st., basement.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, NINEteen years old, as child's nurse; will do baby's washing and ironing; is willing to assist; reference. Call or address No. 307 East 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take care of a baby or grown children; can give five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 329 West 41st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman as nurse; can do plain sewing; best reference. Call or address for two days 458 West 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PROTestant girl as nurse. Call on or address Nurse, No. 8 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE; can take charge of an infant; the best of City reference. Call at No. 425 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at 114 West 17th st., near 6th av., rear building.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; would take care of a baby from its birth or an invalid lady; would assist with chamber-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City references. Address T. B., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EDUCATED, HIGHLY RESPECTAble girl as nurse for two or three children; she is well qualified to teach them and willing to make herself generally useful. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; CAN take the entire charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle, or would wait on an invalid lady; has four years' City references. Call at No. 224 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN WOman as monthly or invalid's nurse; is very kind and attentive; first-class references from physician and ladies. Call at or address No. 333 West 32d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NICE AMERICAN GIRL AS child's nurse and to do plain sewing; is both pleasant and agreeable; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 60 West 33d st., top floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE OR to help with the chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 238 East 46th st.; ring the third bell.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS, OR WOULD TAKE charge of an invalid; best City reference. Call or address No. 322 East 6th st., basement.

PARLOR-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID.—Is a good plain seamstress and embroiderer; would take care of a growing child; eight years' reference. Apply at No. 255 Madison av., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON IN a private family as seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; is a thorough seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing by hand or sewing machine; can furnish the best City references and be seen at No. 315 East 32d st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING wanted by a widow lady, including dress-making by the day or at her own house; accustomed to the finest fabrics; infants' outfits a specialty; was for four years at McCreery's, on Broadway. Apply or address J. D., No. 149 East 121st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO do sewing by hand or machine; can cut and make furniture covers, sew carpets, quilt and braid by machine, dresses made and altering; work done very cheap. Call on or address Mrs. Risley, No. 300 East 33d st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress and chamber-work, or take care of children; can cut and fit, operate on machine, and embroider; good City reference. Call at No. 347 West 30th st., ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to make a few more engagements to go out by the day or week as seamstress; can work on Grover & Baker's machine. Call or address No. 421 West 32d st., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress by the day, week, or month; is thoroughly competent and understands her business perfectly. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 135 East 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PERSON AS SEAMstress and to take care of a growing child, or any like work to secure a home; good City reference. Call at No. 748 6th av., near 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; WOULD assist with children or light chamber-work; understands dress-making; best City reference. Call at No. 81 East 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND TO TAKE CARE OF Children.—By a competent young woman. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 55 East 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT PLACE BY A Protestant seamstress; cuts, fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call for two days at No. 332 6th av. No postal cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family. Address A. J. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN cut and fit; would assist with chamber-work or with grown children; best City reference. Address M. M., Box 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE German girl as seamstress; is willing to assist in chamber-work, or for growing children; best City reference. Call on Miss F. R., No. 147 East 28th st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress and to do chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference. Call at No. 1,216 Broadway, in the florist's.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF family sewing; dress-maker, wait on a lady, or assist with growing children or house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 31 East 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WOMAN, WORK ON family clothing; sixteen years in families; perfect on Wheeler & Wilson machine; $1 25 a day. Address No. 26 East 12th st., all week.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; would do light chamber-work or take care of children; the best of City reference. Call or address No. 308 East 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress or to take care of a growing child, or any light work to secure a home; good City reference. Apply at No. 748 6th av., near 42d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches; also, the care of silver and all kinds of salads; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 225 East 22d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and coarse washing; best of reference; boarding-house no objection. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young American girl as excellent waitress and chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 335 East 31st st., second floor, back.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS, or would assist with chamber-work; first-class City reference; City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 17th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 140 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; highest City references as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at No. 459 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WAITRESS OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY A young woman as first-class waitress or parlor-maid. Can be seen at No. 166 West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; two years' reference from her late employers. Call for two days at 245 East 31st st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, three days after her confinement with a good breast of milk, wishes a baby to nurse. Inquire for Mrs. Hanrahan, No. 445 West 28th st., second floor front.

WASHING.—BY A WIDOW AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; wishes some family washing at her own house; would go out a couple of days in the week to wash and iron; can do all kinds of fluting; best City references. Inquire at Mrs. McBride's, No. 252 West 16th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing or cleaning; is an excellent washer and ironer and a good cleaner; best City reference. Call at No. 544 3d av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMan desires gentlemen's or family washing; is a first-class laundress, and will do family washing reasonable. Call or address No. 10 Macdougal st.

MALES.

ATTENDANT OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG man as attendant in a doctor's office or waiter in a private family; City or country; has good references. Address J. R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHERE A FOOTman is kept; five years' good character. Address for two days W. D., Dillon's fruit store, No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS GOOD COOK AND pastry cook in a private family; has excellent reference. Address S. P., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, PROTestant, just disengaged from a gentleman who don't want his services during Winter; is a first-class coachman; understands his business in all its branches; Address H. J., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or his residence, No. 392 West 43d st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble married man, without children; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; wages $45 per month with rooms; first-class City personal reference if required. Address William, Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—HAVING DISPOSED OF MY horses, I am desirous of procuring a position for my coachman; he is a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has nine years' City and country reference. Address Coachman, No. 1,251 Broadway (office.)

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook, excellent washer and ironer, in a private family; good references. Address E. F., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; well acquainted with the City; is not afraid of work; is sober, neat, and obliging; best references. Address D. M., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble married man; is a good driver and understands the care of horses; is but a short time in the country; has five years' reference. Call or address for two days at Mr. Carey's, coachmaker, No. 219 West 4[illegible]d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, RELIable single man; competent City driver; no objection to the country; can milk, attend furnace, and make himself useful; moderate wages; first-class City reference. Address M., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A CAREFUL and stylish driver and a thorough groom; light weight; excellent City reference from last employers. Address [illegible], Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; reference unexceptionable. Address T. P., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; is a thorough horseman; experienced City driver; best City references. Call or address R. C., No. 140 West 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; four years' City reference; is willing and obliging; wages no object. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COACHMAN.—SCOTCH; MARRIED, NO FAMILY; understands the care of horses; excellent references. Call or address R. W., No. 97 Nassau st., seed store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN; GOOD REFERences. Address A. K., Box No. 250 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS coachman; understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; neat, respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best of City reference. Address G. V., No. 718 7th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG Swede who is an honest, sober, and trustworthy young man; rather have low wages and a good home than the contrary. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; CAN furnish the best of references from some of the best families; those wishing the like will find the same. Address Robert, No. 44 East 43d st., care of Rev. D. M. McCaffrey.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; safe and careful driver; good height and appearance; best City reference. Call or address L. S., No. 37 West 13th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whose testimonials will bear the strictest inquiry; is strictly temperate. Call or address Thomas, No. 103 West 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS best City references. Call or address for two days Coachman, No. 8 West 24th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN THAT will do what he is wanted to; the best of City reference. Call or address G. T., No. 1,413 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MAN AS COACHman; can be highly recommended. Call on or address R. L., care Messrs. Korne & Currie, 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman or to work in a store. Address or call on Hiram Smith, No. 117 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROTESTant,) as coachman, who perfectly understands his business, and has left on account of family going to Europe; four years' reference can be had by calling or addressing B. W., No. 1,010 3d av.

FARMER—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a Danish Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-nine years, no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, also a good butter and cheese maker; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (ENGlish, no family); is a good vegetable gardener, &c.; understands the care of horses and cattle; has learned under the best gardeners in England and farming in the western part of this State; best of City references. Address J. S. B., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE man; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands all general farm-work, the proper care of horses, stock, and a good milker; understands the cultivation of fruit trees, grape vines, and some experience of flowers; moderate wages expected for the Winter; good reference. Address A. B., Box 234 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, (Protestant,) who has left on account of family going to Europe; best of reference can be had. For further particulars apply to D. S. H., No. 1,588 3d av., corner of 89th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG MAN; competent coachman; useful man about house or grounds if required; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A THOROUGHLY competent young man, who will be found trustworthy and a good, obliging servant; has first-class reference from former employers, who can be seen in town. Address for two days J. W. C., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or No. 221 East 21st st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from his last employer; willing to go for moderate wages; City or country. Apply or address W. B., No. 680 6th av., in stationery store.

WAITER.—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a man who understands his business in all its branches; wages moderate; good City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; or butler; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address or apply W. E., 131 West 29th st., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, WHO CAN give perfect satisfaction as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Call on or address for two days D. S., No. 132 West 15th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE, AS A THOROUGHLY experienced waiter; neat, sober, industrious, and of a good disposition; age forty; City references. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A NORWEGIAN, SINGLE, SPEAKing good English; is a thorough waiter; three years' City references for competency and moral character; is sober, tidy, and willing. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN EIGHTEEN YEARS of age, who is well educated and not afraid of work, as clerk; best of references will be given as to honesty and ability. Address Adolph Simon, care M. Katz, No. 253 East 4th st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL RUBBER HAND STAMPS.—Good commissions and good stamps. Write or call for terms, &c. EVERSON & REED, No. 36 Vesey st., New-York City.

NURSE WANTED—TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY; an experienced nurse for three growing children; must be Protestant. Call at No. 475 5th av., between 12 and 1 o'clock on Tuesday.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR THE South-western trade; an experienced man of good address, steady, and attentive to business, thoroughly competent to represent the best trade on fine goods. Address Box No. 2,190 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A MAN SERVANT COMPETENT TO fill a butler's place; none others need apply. Answer by letter to D., Post Office Box No. 1,479, stating by whom recently employed, and for how long a time, and giving names of references.

WANTED—GOOD PROTESTANT GIRLS, WITH references, for all kind of situations, City and country, at Mrs. REYNOLDS' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND FINE WASHER; City reference required. Call at No. 27 West 52d st., after 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL WHO SPEAKS ENGlish as chamber-maid and waitress in an American family. Apply at No. 53 West 47th st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT GARDENER TO TAKE charge of a gentleman's place. Address M., Box No. 1,167 Post Office, with name of last employer.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress, with good City references. Apply at No. 4 East 10th st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from Pure Cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHURCHES, FAIRS, and Charitable Institutions using large quantities,
20 Cents per Quart.
WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &c., using Five Gallons
25 Cents per Quart.
FAMILIES using one Gallon.
30 Cents per Quart.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious,
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.

Orders by mail, City or Country, will receive careful attention.

DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV., and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED wholesale cash business with from $20,000 to $30,000; will be expected to give his entire time and attention to the business; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 4,167, New-York City.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, SAMPLES to take orders from on commission in California, by a young man who can push honest goods. Address KLAMATH, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA...WED., Dec. 1 | JAVA.......WED., Dec. 15
ALGERIA....WED., Dec. 8 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 1st of December, 1875. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER...Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..............................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..................Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.............Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA...................Thursday, Dec. 30

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN..............SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 2:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M. | England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.
Italy, Dec. 11, 3 P. M. | Egypt, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO..................................Dec. 7, at 12, noon.
DAKOTA..............................Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN...........................Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING.............................Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA.................................Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA...............................Jan. 11 at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT PLYMOUTH, GREAT BRITAIN.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier...................Saturday Dec. 11
*PEREIRE, Danre......................Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ANCHORIA..............SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 11 A. M.
VICTORIA...............SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES..............................Nov. ...
ALPS..................................Dec. 8.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

ATLAS.................................Nov. 27.
CLARIBEL.............................Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation. PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

COLON..............................Nov. 30, 12 noon

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC..............................Dec. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS, CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO..................Monday, Dec. 6

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA..................Wednesday, Dec. 1
CITY OF ATLANTA.....................Saturday, Dec. 4

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. KUEHL, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.......................Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.................Thursday, Dec. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK....................Thursday, Dec. 16

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA........................Tuesday, Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 17 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR KINGSTON, (JAMAICA,) SAVANILLA, &c.

Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M., for the above-named ports. For passage, freight, and all other information, apply at office on pier foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS.............Nov. 18 | *KENILWORTH......Dec. 9
*LORD CLIVE......Nov. 25 | INDIANA..............Dec. 16
OHIO......................Dec. 2 | PENNSYLVANIA........Dec. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN.......Sat., Dec. 4 | ODER..............Sat., Dec. 18
AMERICA......Sat., Dec. 11 | DEUTSCHLAND....Sat., Dec. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....................................$100 gold
Second cabin......................................60 gold
Steerage..30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........................20 00
First-class to Albany...................................22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY........................THURSDAY, Dec. 2
COLUMBUS..............................THURSDAY, Dec. 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO..............Dec. 1 | COLOMBO..............Dec. 29
OTHELLO...............Dec. 15 | HINDOO................Jan. 12

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 20th.	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th.	10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d.	1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th.	2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th.	2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th.	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th.	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th.	2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th.	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th.	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th.	8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached. ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 21, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table. C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express. Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 4:40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer. H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division. E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FEW DOORS FROM FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

Pleasant rooms and board. No. 44 West 24th st. Location most central; terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON 5TH av., near Windsor Hotel, will rent an entire floor, with private parlor and table, to a first-class family willing to pay a reasonable price for a good home; first-class references given and required. Apply at No. 607 5th av., or address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

NO. 160 2D AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCcupying first-class house, would let a large, pleasant, neatly-furnished front room, with bedroom and private bath-room attached, with every convenience; breakfast if desired.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family will rent elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom on third floor, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLOOR, FOUR light rooms, bath and every requisite for parties desiring choice accommodations, at moderate price; undoubted references; location Murray Hill, near 5th av. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR families; second floor room, southern exposure; rooms for gentlemen; large room with grate and closet, fourth floor. No. 116 West 45th st.

MOST BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE APARTMENTS on 5th av., near 48th st.; private table only. Address A. P., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Elegant suite of rooms, newly and handsomely furnished; private table only; highest reference.

ONE SECOND FLOOR TO RENT, WITH or without private table; two pleasant rooms on fourth floor, with board; unexceptionable references; No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms on first and second floor, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also upper rooms; references.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOMS TO RENT, with board; also other rooms, en suite or singly; references exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213, NEAR BROADWAY.—A refined private family offers a home of comfort and elegance to one or two families or single gentlemen at moderate rates; references exchanged.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE LARGE second story front alcove room, with first-class board, in private family; all conveniences; references exchanged.

SECOND FLOOR, NICELY FURNISHED.—Parties can market for themselves and have meals prepared and served, or rooms let separately. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TWO PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOMS, WITH board, (dining-room on parlor floor,) combining home comforts, just west of Broadway; convenient for business. No. 36 East 12th st.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST.—FINELY FURNISHED back parlor and front rooms on second floor for families or gentlemen, with excellent board; desirable location; references.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished third floor, en suite or singly; second and fourth floor front rooms; references given and required.

TO LET, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD—A suite of handsomely-furnished rooms on 48th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; family private. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front parlor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; location and table first-class. No. 62 West 22d st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A private family have a handsome suite of apartments, with private table or breakfast only; highest references required.

ONE LARGE SUNNY FRONT ROOM, SECond floor, $20; large sunny alcove room, third floor, $18 for two; fire, gas, and excellent board; near elevated railway. No. 347 West 21st st.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.; good accommodations, with board, for good-class families, at moderate price; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

SECOND FLOOR, LARGE AND HALL ROOM, handsomely furnished, single and other pleasant rooms, with board; house unexceptionable; reduced prices; references. No. 4 West 22d st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board for families or single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 38th st.

HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH GOOD board, at moderate terms; highest references. No. 48 West 15th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent very desirable apartments to families, with private tables, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms, with a generous table, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—TO LET, FURNISHED rooms, without board, two very desirable ones on second floor, one on third, and two on fourth.

HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ONE LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, third floor, for one or two gentlemen, with board, at No. 23 West 30th st.; references.

I WANT A YOUNG MAN TO JOIN ME IN A room where there are the comforts of a home; very reasonable rate. No. 304 West 28th st.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—ONE OR MORE handsomely-furnished large rooms, third floor, front; strictly first-class board.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—LARGE SECOND AND third floor rooms, also hall room, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife and single gentleman.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—ONE handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; references.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with or without board; reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

MRS. CAMP AND MISS ANDREWS OFFER one suite and one single room, with board. No. 1 West 38th st.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST. AND NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—Double and single rooms; superior table board; house thoroughly first-class; references.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, with board, at No. 43 East 21st st.; location unexceptionable.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 4 EAST 20TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; house and table first class; references exchanged. Mrs. J. T. COCKS.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor, at No. 27 West 39th st., with or without private table.

NO. 91 7TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—Furnished rooms, with board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE HANDSOMELY furnished suite of apartments, with private table and first-class appointments.

NO. 13 PARK AV.

A neatly furnished and very pleasant front room to let, with board; references.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON third and fourth floors, with board.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—TWO DESIRABLE hall rooms, with board for gentlemen; references.

TWO LARGE ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at No. 7 West Washington place.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.—ROOM TO rent, with board.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with or without private table.

BOARD WANTED.

$15 A WEEK FOR ONE YEAR.

A single gentleman wants a good-sized second-story front room, with alcove, grate fire, gas, and board in a quiet respectable family, where the comforts of a home may be obtained; location between 22d and 42d sts., and between Broadway and Madison av.; no boarding-house keepers need answer this advertisement. Address for three days, with particulars, HOME COMFORT, Station D.

BOARD WANTED IN A FAMILY WHERE there are no other boarders for a lady and son; between 28th and 48th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; references exchanged; terms must be low. Address, with full particulars, F. M. M., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A second or third story front room, bedroom adjoining, with board; location between 14th and 23d sts., 4th and 6th avs.; references. Address, with particulars, J. M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A CLERGYMAN DESIRES BOARD IN A quiet, respectable family at $25 per month, east side, near 23d st. Address B. X., No. 308 West 28d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A beautifully-furnished house, will let a choice of two or three desirable rooms; location central and neighborhood unexceptionable. Call at No. 124 West 13th st., few doors west of 6th av.

NEAR THE ST. CLOUD HOTEL—TWO DEsirable elegantly-furnished apartments, second floor, in a first-class private house, with home comforts. No. 140 West 42d st.

TO LET—AT NO. 414 2D AV., TWO FRONT ROOMS and two bedrooms; adults only; $22 per month. Owner can be seen on premises between 10 and 12 o'clock.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR and bed-room on first floor; also room on second and hall room for gentleman; references. No. 14 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 41 WEST 9TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let; desirable location.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of November, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. LIVINGSTON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and EDWARD B. NEWBURN, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, and of the separate estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. HINES, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 9th day of November, 1875, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of John H. Hines, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 663 Broad street, in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL PLUMMER, U. S. Marshal for said district.

Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MOLLER, GEORGE H. MOLLER, and WILLIAM F. MOLLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY. — IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of COLLINS L. BALCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by COLLINS L. BALCH, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of December, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1875.

n23-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE FAXON and HALL W. TEBBETTS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of George Faxon and Hall W. Tebbetts, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY W. NASON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry W. Nason, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the eighth day of December, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1875.

n16-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SIMONSFELD and ASSER GREENBAUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned Trustee of the estate and effects of Joseph Simonsfeld and Asser Greenbaum, bankrupts, hereby gives notice that a final dividend will be declared among the creditors of the said bankrupts, who have proved their claims, on or about the 20th day of December, 1875. All creditors or other interested parties are requested to prove their claims before, or file their proved claims with, James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, to whom the case was referred, at his office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, on or before that day.—Dated New-York, November 29, 1875. EDWARD MOLSON, Trustee, No. 541 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of this Court, dated the 29th day of December, 1875, that a third general meeting of the creditors of Henry T. Helmbold, bankrupt, will be held at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the — day of December, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court, for the purposes named in section 5,093, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title LXI, Bankruptcy. GEORGE JONES, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EVINGTON E. SNOW, JACOB B. HOPPER, and ROBERT J. SANDERSON, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

n16-law3wTu* No. 783 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30, 1875, at 8 P. M. GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE in aid of the GERMAN HOSPITAL, on which occasion BOIELDIEU'S ROMANTIC OPERA, in three acts, LA DAME BLANCHE, will be performed with Mr. THEODORE WACHTEL IN HIS GREAT ROLE OF GEORGE BROWN. Miss Pappenheim, Miss Kuster, Mr. Fassbender, Mr. Milder, Mr. Rohbeck, &c., in the cast. Grand chorus and grand orchestra.

DIRECTOR.................................AD. NEUENDORFF

Mr. Theodore Wachtel and Mr. Ad. Neuendorff have kindly offered TO PLACE THE ENTIRE GROSS RECEIPTS OF THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL FOR THE ERECTION OF THE SURGICAL PAVILION now in process of construction.

Proscenium and other boxes and seats can be secured at CARL H. SCHULTZ'S, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.

STEINWAY HALL. THEODORE THOMAS.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 2, AT 2. THEODORE THOMAS. SECOND FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, AT 8. SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Soloist: Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER, Piano.

SYMPHONY, No. 2, C minor, op. 134 (new)....Reinecke
CONCERTSTUECK, op 92 (first time)..........Schumann
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER and ORCHESTRA.
INTRODUCTION, FINALE, } "Tristan und Isolde".......Wagner
SYMPHONY, No. 7, in A, op. 92...............Beethoven

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL. Reserved seats and tickets can be had THIS MORNING at the box office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, at No. 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.

Between 30th and 31st sts.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock.

J. W. McANDREWS, French Twin Sisters, H. T. Mudge, Bobby and Alice Daly, Ella Sheldon. Concluding with UNCLE EPH'S DREAM.

Reserved seats, 75 cents; orchestra chairs, 50 cents; parquet, 25 cents.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONS.

EVENINGS, 8 o'clock, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEES, 2 o'clock.

Furore unabated. Immense hit of the new sensational travesty, VASSAR OUTDONE.

Melange of Beauty; Olio of Wonders; Forty Stars in Gems of Musical, Gymnastic, Terpsichorean, and Dramatic Novelties and Bedroom Troubles; Ballets; Poses Classiques, French Dances.

THE ROSA D'ERINA

"MUSICAL MIRACLES."

Chickering Hall, corner 18th st. and 5th av. TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, the great lyric star, ROSA D'ERINA, Erin's Prima Donna, in her charmingly original and interesting musical evenings. On this occasion Mlle. Rosa D'Erina will read and illustrate Father Burke on the National Music of Ireland. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at Schubert's, No. 23 Union square. Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

ORGAN CONCERTS.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st.—Second Season, Thirty-eighth Concert.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. Organists, Miss JOSEPHINE T. LOSEE, of the Hanson Place Methodist Church, Brooklyn; SAMUEL P. WARREN, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York. Violinist, CARL FEININGER. Admission, 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

Life up Town. | Ryman
The Four Tramps. | on the
Talent on a Bust. | School Question.

SEATS SECURED. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock. For the benefit of Mount Sinai Hospital. Mr. DE CORDOVA. Subject—"The Law in re Midge vs. Pidge." Tickets, 50 cents each; reserved seats, $1.

THE GLOVE MATCH. COBURN VS. CLARK.

Turner Hall, Nos. 66 and 68 East 4th st., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 8 P. M. A limited number of reserved seats may be had at the principal hotels.

YE COUSIN JONATHAN OULD FOLKS.

Will appear at Masonic Temple, WEDNESDAY EVENING, ye 1st daye of Dec., A. D. 1875.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,816	1,903	1,629	599	2,137
1,922	2,255	703	1,288	970
1,308	2,027	1,863	109	217
33	185	2,348	1,060	1,431
2,063	1,959	2,010	1,281	46
2,374	1,016	2,168	1,950	1,537
736	73	2,053	2,428	1,470
1,088	443	2,274	2,060	752
1,795	1,055	1,872	2,397	1,326
822	1,884	1,662	591	1,168
622				

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1876

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1875.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, FRED. L. AMES, } Trustees.
J. HOOD WRIGHT, Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L.S.] Attest: HENRY L. THORNELL, Notary Public.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE BONDS,

Railroad bonds,
Insurance stocks and scrips,
City railroad stocks and bonds,
Bank and gas-light stocks and bonds

Bought and sold as a specialty 23 years.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS, NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

Newark City Sevens,
Jersey City Sevens,
Houston and Texas Central
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM ST.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, Nos. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING. NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Directors, will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 10 and reopened Dec. 15. WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN 7S FOR SALE.

BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE, NO. 38 WALL ST.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the HIRSCH PROPELLER COMPANY for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Morgan Iron Works, foot of 9th st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. Per order. E. BIERSTADT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 8th day of December next, the polls being open from 12 to 1 o'clock. JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7. Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars. Surplus, One Million Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Books in English, French, and German. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Commences 8 o'clock. Terminates 10:40.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, Robertson's most perfect work,

CASTE.

Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, Misses ADA DYAS, EFFIE GERMON, and Mme. PONISI.

In consequence of the BRILLIANT SUCCESS of CASTE, other NOVELTIES are for the present POSTPONED.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. DICKENS.

JARRETT & PALMER............Lessees and Managers

EVENINGS WITH CHARLES DICKENS.

Engagement for this week only of the popular dramatic author and comedian, Mr.

GEO. FAWCETT ROWE,

who will give his renowned impersonation of the character of Wilkins Micawber, in Charles Dickens' charming Christmas story,

LITTLE EM'LY,

which will be produced with magnificent scenic effects, ingenious mechanical adjuncts, and powerful cast.

*** Seats may be secured in advance.

*** MRS. EMMA WALLER is engaged and will appear on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, in her renowned part of MEG MERRILIES.

*** Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are engaged.

R. A. PROCTOR,

The DISTINGUISHED LECTURER and SCIENTIST, will give a course of FIVE LECTURES on ASTRONOMY at STEINWAY HALL, as follows:

Dec. 13—The Birth and Growth of Worlds.
Dec. 17—The Life and Death of Worlds.
Dec. 21—Other Worlds than Ours.
Jan. 5—Other Suns than Ours.
Jan. 7—The Great Mysteries of the Universe.

These Lectures will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUSTRATED with STEREOPTICON VIEWS.

Reserved seat tickets for the COURSE.......................$3

Now on sale at the office of the AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Room No. 26 Cooper Institute.

P. S.—This course will be given also at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Dec. 14, 16, 20, and Jan. 4 and 10. TICKETS now on sale at CHANDLER'S, Montague st., Brooklyn.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager...........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, grand revival, for a limited number of nights, of H. J. Byron's brilliant and immensely successful comedy,

OUR BOYS

the performance of which was interrupted, during its remarkable run at this theatre, to permit the appearance of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, and which will now be presented with MR. JAMES LEWIS in his original part of PERKYN MIDDLEWICK, and THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.

In active preparation a new and original American drama, PIQUE! By AUGUSTIN DALY, author of "Divorce."

MASONIC TEMPLE.

The GRAND BAZAAR in aid of the medical and zenana work in China and India will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 29, at 7 o'clock, in the Masonic Temple, 6th av., corner of 23d st. There will be addresses and music, and Japanese, Bulgarian, and Hindoo gentlemen will be present in their own costumes. The CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY will be presided over by ladies in the dress of 100 years ago, and the RELIC ROOM by young ladies in the dress of the same period. The TEA-SHIP NANCY and the Floral Temple will be among the attractions of the Fair.

Single admission, 25 cents. Season ticket, 50 cents.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK and at SATURDAY MATINEE, Reproduction of THE TWO ORPHANS, as played at The Union Square Theatre, New-York.

Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE...............................Manager

Reappearance of the beautiful and fearless gymnast, Mlle. LEONA DARE.

First appearance of the monarch of Banjoists, Mr. E. M. HALL.

Reappearance of Mr. WILLIAM COURTRIGHT, in "FLEWRY." The wonderful PONY CIRCUS, THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,

IN AID OF THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,

Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.

E. B. HART, Chairman Executive Committee.

Season tickets are now ready and can be obtained of the undersigned. SAMUEL M. SCHAFER, Chairman Finance Committee, No. 15 Broad st.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1875. SELECTIONS FROM CHOPIN.

FREDERIC BOSCOVITZ.................................Pianist

Admission free.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

FINE ARTS.

AN ARTIST WHO PAINTS A FINE PORTRAIT is in want of business; he will paint from life or photograph for a time for $25; worth $200. See specimens or address ARTIST, No. 514 6th av.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City. (Location delightful and easy of access.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway.

Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Classics, rudimental and higher English Branches; Penmanship, $3 monthly; Ladies taught Book-keeping and Correspondence; private instruction.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 13 East 31st st.

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FOR both sexes; fits boys for college. JAMES COWLES, Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys, Hempsted, Long Island.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY, A GRADUate from the Sorbonne, offers her services as teacher in French, music, drawing, writing, and needle-work, at reasonable rates. Address, in person or by letter, Mrs. H. C., No. 54 East 41st st.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses, and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for 30 cents to ladies. Address TEACHER, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN BALTIMORE CITY ORPHANS' COURT. —In the matter of the estate of JOHN MASON, deceased.—On the application by the petition of Alexander W. Poulson, Administrator c. t. a. of John Mason, deceased, it is ordered by the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City, this tenth day of November, A. D., 1875, that Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1876, be appointed for the distribution of the residuum of the personal estate of said John Mason, deceased, and that said Administrator c. t. a. cause to be inserted three times, that is, once a week every other week, in the Baltimore Sun, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Baltimore, and at least once a week in one of the daily newspapers printed and published in the City of New-York, a notice to all parties interested as distributees of the residuum of the personal estate of John Mason, deceased, to appear in this Court on the 4th of January, A. D., 1876, to authenticate their claims to distributive shares of said residuary estate, in pursuance of the code of public laws of Maryland, article 93, section 143. Signed, JOHN A. INGLIS, G. W. LINDSAY.

In testimony that the foregoing is a true copy, taken from one of the records of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court for Baltimore City, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the said Court this eleventh day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Test: J. HARMAN BROWN, Register of Wills for Baltimore City.

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AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

SHERIDAN SHOOK.......................................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..Manager

EVERY NIGHT, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

SATURDAY, DEC. 4, THIRD MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, Concerts, and the Opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket-office, Windsor Hotel.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, CONCERTS, AND THE OPERA, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

PARK THEATRE. NO FREE LIST.

Mr. Stuart has to announce the FARWELL NIGHTS of the UNPRECEDENTEDLY BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT of MR. AND MRS. J. W. FLORENCE, constituting

"AN EPOCH IN ART,"

who will bring to a close, on Dec. 17, THE FALL SEASON.

87TH PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.

EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

Box-sheet now open for remaining nights of MIGHTY DOLLAR. Seats secured four weeks in advance.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3, BENEFIT OF Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, when she will give for the ninetieth time her inimitable performance of Mrs. GEN. GILFLORY. Box-sheet now on.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

Last week of the brilliant season. WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.

Director......................................AD. NEUENDORFF

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, Verdi's grand opera, in four acts, IL TROVATORE. WACHTEL in his grand rôle of MANRICO.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, (Twentieth subscription night,) and last night of the season, Adam's romantic opera, in three acts, THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.

THEODORE WACHTEL.........as.........................CHAPELON

Seats secured at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

MONDAY, Dec. 6, WACHTEL OPERA, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

French plays by the distinguished Parisian company, TO-NIGHT, last time of Alex. Dumas' comedy, LA PRINCESSE GEORGES.

TO-MORROW, Dec. 1, last time of Sardou's comedy, NOS INTIMES. (Bosom Friends.)

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, rentrée and first appearance in French drama of The world's representative emotional actor, MR. CHARLES FECHTER, In his own version of Charles Dickens' drama, NO THOROUGHFARE, (L'ABIME,) In which Mr. Fechter will enact BISCHENBACH, (Jules Obenreizer,) of which he was the original representative in English.

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.

LAST VON BULOW NIGHT (but one.)

First appearance in New-York of Miss LIZZIE CRONYN.

Programme for WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8.

JOACHIM RAFF—Second Grand Trio, for Violin and Violoncello, Opus 112, in G. Dr. DAMROSCH, Mr. BERGNER, HANS VON BULOW.

ROSSINI—"La Saparazione"..................Miss CRONYN.

SCHUMANN—"Carnaval de Vienne," Suite of five fancy pieces, opus 26.

GORDIGIANI—"O Santissima Vergine."

RUBINSTEIN—"Thou'rt Like Unto a Flower." Miss CRONYN.

RHEINBERGER—Quartet, Piano and Strings, opus 38. Dr. Damrosch, Messrs. Matzka, Bergner, Hans Von Bülow.

FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT OF VON BULOW.

SATURDAY—LAST MATINEE MUSICALE, AT 2. ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.

CHICKERING PIANOS are used by VON BULOW.

COLOSSEUM,

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS

May be seen from 10 to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents. The LARGEST AND FINEST OIL PAINTING in America, covering 20,000 SQUARE FEET of canvas. Bring opera or field glasses.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART.....................Proprietor and Manager

Reappearance of the Queen of English Opera, Miss JULIA MATHEWS.

Miss MATHEWS will appear as Jenny Lind in the musical farce of JENNY LIND. Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT, the unequaled comedian and vocalist, in a new collection of original comic songs. The entire company in a new melange of acts, sketches, &c. To conclude every evening and matinees with the pantomime of KIM-KA.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opp. Metropolitan Hotel. Every evening and Tuesday and Friday Matinee. GUS WILLIAMS and all the stars appear. "The best entertainment in the City."

LECTURES.

LECTURES FOR "OUR NEIGHBORHOOD."

CHARLIER INSTITUTE'S CHAPEL, NO. 107 WEST 58TH ST.

These lectures will take place on TUESDAYS, at 8 P. M. They will be delivered by Messrs. P. DeP. RICKETTS, E. M., and LOUIS H. LAUDY, of the School of Mines, Columbia College, and will be illustrated by beautiful apparatus and brilliant experiments.

Nov. 30.—Water—Our Croton.
Dec. 7.—Photography.
Dec. 14.—Coal and Oil, including Petroleum.
Dec. 21.—Artificial Illumination—Gas and its Manufacture.

CHRISTMAS VACATION.

Jan. 4.—The Spectroscope and Magic Lantern.
Jan. 11.—Combustion and Flame.
Jan. 18.—Sugar, Candy, and Confectioneries.
Jan. 25.—Electricity and its Application.
Feb. 1.—The Useful Metals, Iron, Copper, &c.
Feb. 8.—What we Breathe, Drink, and Eat.

Single lecture admission, 50 cents; course ticket for the ten lectures, $3; family course ticket, admitting four, $10.

"THE ORIENTAL CHURCH AND ITS Friendly Relations to Other Religious Bodies," is the subject upon which Rev. Nicholas Bjerring, of the Russo-Greek Church will speak, Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall, corner 4th av. and 23d st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB. —A regular meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the institute in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec. NATHAN C. ELY, Pres.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-TAbles, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE METROPOLITAN Gas-light Company of the City of New-York, due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on presentation at the German-American Bank. H. E. KUMMEL, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE PEOPLE'S GASLIGHT and Coke Company, of Chicago, due Dec. 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, National Banking Association. A. M. BILLINGS, President.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, &c., in separate rooms, at lowest rates; buildings well lighted and ventilated, and have every convenience; elevator; watchman; furniture boxed and shipped. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

A SPECIAL JURY WANTED.

A NEW MOVE IN THE RING SUITS.

THE PROSECUTION APPLY FOR A SPECIAL JURY—A VERY UNUSUAL COURSE—THE DEPOSITIONS ON THE PART OF THE PEOPLE.

Another reminder of the existence and prosecution of the Ring suits has just been given in the notices served on the attorneys for Tweed and Sweeny, informing them of the intention of the prosecuting lawyers to apply for a special or struck jury to try the suits in question. An application of this kind is very unusual in the procedure of the State, though it is a well-recognized mode of practice. When an application is granted the subsequent proceedings are as follows: The County Clerk selects from the list of jurors the names of forty-eight persons whom he deems best qualified to try the cause. The party on whose application the jury was ordered is then entitled to strike out one of the names so selected, and the opposite party or his agent is then entitled to strike out another, and so, alternately, until each party has struck out twelve names. If either party fails to attend at the time and place of striking such jurors, or neglects to strike out any names as above provided, the Clerk must strike for him. The Clerk thereupon makes out a list of the twenty-four persons not stricken out, and certifies the same to be the persons drawn to serve as jurors, pursuant to the order of the court, and delivers the list so certified to the Sheriff of the County. The Sheriff is required to summon the persons named in the list in the same manner as other jurors are summoned, and to return the names of those summoned to the court at which they are required to appear as jurors. The jury selected for the trial of the cause is formed from the persons so summoned and appearing, in the same manner as other juries are formed, and the court has the power to excuse or discharge any such juror, as in other cases. The proceedings in the Ring cases, for which the present application is made, are in the $6,000,000 and $900,000 suits against Tweed, and the $6,000,000 suit against Sweeny. In the first of these suits appears the following deposition, with its accompanying notice:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Wheeler H. Peckham, of said City, being duly sworn, says he is assistant counsel for the plaintiff in above entitled action, on the retainer of the Attorney General. That the defendant Tweed has for the last ten or fifteen years been a very prominent politician in the City of New-York, and up to the time of the commencement of the public prosecutions hereinafter referred to was popularly reputed to be a person of exceeding great wealth. That, up to the Fall of the year 1871, said Tweed occupied a very leading and controlling position in the political society or organization in the City of New-York known as the Tammany Society of Tammany Hall. That, during the Summer and Fall of 1871, immense frauds upon the Treasury of the City and County of New-York were made public, and that it became apparent that such frauds were perpetrated during the time when said Tweed held public office, and that very many of the bills, through the presentation and payment of which said frauds had been accomplished, had been approved or certified as audited by said Tweed. That, prior to the election of 1871, the tracing of large amounts of the money, paid on the certificates of audit of the board, formed by section 4 of the County tax levy of 1870, to the defendant Tweed, as shown in the schedule attached to the affidavits on which the order of arrest was made herein, was made public, and, notwithstanding its publicity, and that it was not in any way to deponent's knowledge denied, the said Tweed was elected to the State Senate, where, however, he never claimed his seat. That, thereafter, said Tweed was indicted for misdemeanors in respect to the neglect to audit and corruptly giving certificates of audit as to some fifty-five of the same bills in the complaint herein referred to. That a trial on said indictment was had in January, 1873. That, on said trial, deponent acted as assistant counsel for the prosecution. That a very long time was occupied in impaneling a jury. That the large majority of the jury ultimately impaneled were from a very inferior class of citizens, without responsibility or position or character in the community; that very little information could be obtained about them beforehand. The jury rendered no verdict, and were discharged because they could not agree. The same indictment was again tried in November, 1873.

In order to obtain proper information as to the persons then to be impaneled, deponent had to, and did, first obtain a full list of all the jurors whose names had been put in the jury-box for the then current year, and of those whose names had been drawn and who had been discharged, so as to know all the persons from whom the jury in the case would be selected. Deponent was then obliged to, and did, employ a large number of persons to obtain full information as to each and every one of said jurors, and report the same in writing to deponent. Over a thousand biographies were then made and reported to deponent.

Notwithstanding all the care and attention that could be bestowed it was suspected after the jury was partly impaneled that an improper person had been accepted, and, on the matter being investigated in open court, the indications that improper approaches had been made to the juror and acquiesced in by him were so strong that the court rejected the juror and ordered another to be summoned in his place. That, in deponent's opinion, the only way to secure a fair and impartial trial in this case without the enormous labor and expense of obtaining the biographies of all the persons whose names may now be in the jury-box, is to have a special jury, composed of men whose high social position and well-known personal character will be a sufficient guarantee that right and justice will be secured. Aside from the difficulty of otherwise securing a fair and impartial jury, in deponent's opinion, a struck jury is required by the importance and intricacy of the cause. The defendant, Tweed, was for many years a politician of great prominence and power, and probably second to none in his influence over legislation and over the action of various executive officers, State and local. The trial of this action will involve the official action of the defendant, Tweed, not only as Auditor, as stated in the complaint, but also as State Senator, and the character of the means used to effect the legislation of 1870 affecting the City of New-York. That, while the evidence may partly consist of the testimony of co-conspirators, it will to a very great extent consist of documentary evidence, such as bank-books, checks, deposit tickets, the identification by book-keeping and accounting experts, and by the correlation of entries in different sets of books, of the moneys wrongfully taken with the money finally received by the defendant Tweed—evidence that can only properly be understood and appreciated by persons accustomed to large moneyed transactions and to the banking and Clearing-house system in the City of New-York. WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Nov. 26, 1875.
DANIEL SEYMOUR, Notary Public,
New-York County.

Take notice, that upon an affidavit, of which the foregoing is a copy, and upon the pleadings and upon the affidavits used by the plaintiff to oppose the motions of the defendant Tweed for a bill of particulars, and for other purposes which said affidavits are now on file, and copies of which have heretofore been served on you, and on all the papers and proceedings in this case, and on such other papers as may hereafter be served on you herein, I will move this court, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the new County Court-house, in the City Hall, in the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of December, 1875, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for a rule or order that a special jury be struck for the trial of this cause, or for such other and further relief as may be just in the premises.

DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General.
Plaintiffs' attorney.

In the second of the Tweed suits the following affidavit, together with the foregoing, is used:

Wheeler H. Peckham, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is of counsel for the plaintiffs in above action. That, in deponent's opinion, a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in this action without a struck jury, and the importance and intricacy of the cause require such a jury. That, for several years prior to 1871, the Government of the City and County of New-York were popularly supposed to be mainly influenced and controlled by the defendant Tweed, one Peter B. Sweeny, and one Richard B. Connolly. In 1871 gigantic frauds were discovered, by means of which the local Governments of said City and County had been defrauded of many millions of dollars. Participation in these frauds, in the receipt of the moneys obtained by them, was at once alleged against the defendant Tweed, and also against said Sweeny and Connolly. The two latter have departed from the United States. This action is one of a series of suits brought to recover said stolen millions, and the same considerations that would make a struck jury proper in one action apply to all. Deponent further says that the statements in deponent's affidavit entitled in another action between the same parties, and known as No. 1, a copy of which is hereto annexed, are true to deponent's best knowledge, information and belief. WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

Sworn to, &c.

In the application in Sweeny's case both of the above affidavits, together with the following additional one and its notice, are subjoined:

City and County of New-York, ss.: Wheeler H. Peckham, being duly sworn, says that he is of counsel for plaintiffs in this action on the retainer of the Attorney General, and has had charge of the same from its commencement; that the character of the action is disclosed in the pleadings, and also in two certain affidavits made by deponent in two certain actions by these plaintiffs against the same defendants, City Corporation and William M. Tweed, copies of which affidavits are hereto annexed, and the statements wherein are true to deponent's best knowledge, information, and belief. Deponent further says that this action is brought for the same two causes of action on which the said two actions against said Tweed are brought. That the same considerations which make a struck jury essential to the administration of justice in said two other actions apply to this. In deponent's opinion a fair and impartial trial cannot be had without a struck jury, and the importance and intricacy of the cause require such a jury.

Sworn to, &c. WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

Take notice that, on an affidavit of which the foregoing is a copy, and on affidavits, copies of which are herewith served on you, and on all the papers and proceedings in this case, I shall move this court, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County Court-house, in the City Hall, and for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of December, 1875, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for a rule or order that a special jury be struck for the trial of this cause, and for such other or further relief as may be just in the premises.

DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General.

THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD IMPROVEMENTS.

The Commissioners of Public Parks held an adjourned meeting at the head-quarters of the department, No. 39 Union square, yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, for the purpose of taking action upon certain improvements, which have been under consideration by them for some time past. The most important are in the newly-annexed territory of Westchester County, (Twenty-third Ward.) The department has determined to build a main drainage sewer from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street to the Sound, through Brook avenue, to serve as a drain for the whole of that territory, and Commissioners of Estimates and Assessment have been appointed to acquire title to that portion of the avenue, and will have their report ready for confirmation shortly. At the meeting held last evening the Commissioners adopted a map extending Brook avenue so as to intersect Westchester avenue, and extending Westchester avenue as far south as the road leading from King's Bridge, on the Harlem River, to Williams Bridge, on the Bronx River. They also adopted a map and plan for widening to 100 feet Westchester avenue, from Third avenue to the Bronx River. The Commissioners also directed that proceedings be instituted to acquire title to the approaches to the suspension bridge which is to be built across the Harlem River at One Hundred and Eighty-first street, a little north of High Bridge. A resolution was adopted directing that all the old wooden buildings and cages which at present disfigure Central Park between the Arsenal and Fifth avenue be removed to the other side of the Arsenal, and that additional Winter accommodations for deer and other tender animals be built on the plat of green sward which stretches out to the rear of the Arsenal.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD CASE.

IMPEDIMENTS IN THE WAY OF THE NEW PACIFIC STEAM-SHIP LINE—ARGUMENT IN SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

Argument was had yesterday between opposing counsel, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue, on the question of dissolving the temporary injunction obtained by Aaron Freeman against the Panama Railroad Company to prevent the latter from constructing and operating a line of steam-ships between this City and San Francisco, over the route now traversed by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's vessels. W. W. Macfarland, of counsel for defendants, submitted a brief in behalf of a dismissal of the injunction, and argued the right of the company to run a line of steamers over the route. He said the action was brought by the plaintiff in his capacity of stockholder in the Panama Railroad Company. How many shares of stock he holds he does not state. The professed object of the action is to restrain an alleged diversion of the funds of the company by the Directors to and for an undertaking not within the scope of the company's charter. That undertaking is alleged to be the establishment of a line of steam-ships between the port of New-York and the Isthmus of Panama, and on the Pacific side, between the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco. Incidentally the plaintiff states that the company is in default in respect of its contract obligations with the United States of Colombia, and that it ought not to be allowed to use for other purposes the money that ought to be applied to the performance of these obligations. As to the particular ground of complaint, defendant's counsel stated that in a legal sense it was merely impertinent matter concerning which no material issue could be raised or judgment rendered, and that it was untrue as shown by the opposing affidavit. After giving a short sketch of the history of the company, Mr. Macfarland said that the general powers granted by the charter of the company are expressed in the following words: "William H. Aspinwall, John L. Stephens, Henry Chauncey, and their associates, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of the Panama Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a railroad with one or more tracks and all convenient buildings, fixtures, machinery and appurtenances, across the Isthmus of Panama, in the Republic of New-Granada, under the grant made by the said Republic to the said William H. Aspinwall, John L. Stephens, and Henry Chauncey, and of purchasing and navigating such steam or sailing vessels as may be proper and convenient to be used in connection with the said road, and for such purposes all the necessary and incidental power is hereby granted to said corporation."

In pursuance of the powers thus granted, the Panama Railroad Company had, as early as 1850, become the owner of steam and sailing ships, and from that time to the present had continued to own and run ships from Aspinwall to New-York, and from Panama to various ports and places on the Pacific Ocean. The company's right to do this, counsel claimed, had never been questioned. In presenting his points, counsel argued that Freeman was not sincere in bringing the suit, and was probably the "mere puppet of a rival company." Again the counsel urged that the company was possessed of the power to construct and operate steam-ships over the proposed route. This was apparent from the ordinary construction of the terms of the company's charter, and from the circumstances of the case. The words in the charter Mr. Macfarland urged were not intended to apply to lighters and tugs, inasmuch as these were naturally included without special mention.

Ex-Judge William Fullerton, who appeared for the plaintiff in the case, combated the application for a dissolution of the injunction. He claimed that the company does not possess the power to construct the line of steamers not only on the ground of *ultra vires*, but also because is puts in jeopardy the property of the stockholders. At the time of the establishment of the Panama Railroad there was already a trade existing between New-York and San Francisco, and the corporation was established to open communication across the Isthmus of Darien. The corporators, said counsel, foresaw a difficulty, and provided against it by the clause in their charter enabling them to purchase and navigate steam and sailing vessel as might be proper and convenient in connection with the road. The difficulty was that, owing to the nature of the harbor of Panama, ocean steamers and sailing-vessels were under the necessity of coming to anchor at a considerable distance from the wharves and docks situated at that place. This was owing to the great rise and fall of the tides in Panama Bay—being at times twenty feet or more—and to the shallowness of the bay. Passengers and freight have to be transported from the wharves in the bay to the steamers, and from the steamers to the wharves by vessels of lighter draught. Tugs and launches have been used for this purpose. The power to construct these tugs and launches was therefore necessary to the operation of the road. Again, counsel claimed that if the Legislature had designed to confer such powers on the Panama Railroad Company they would have indicated it in the title of the company. The language of the charter gives the company the right to construct and operate only such vessels as are "proper and convenient" to be used in connection with the railroad. The terms "proper and convenient" here, it was urged, meant "necessary." According to the construction put upon the disputed clause by the officers of the Panama Railroad Company they might operate vessels not only between New-York, Aspinwall, Panama, and San Francisco, but they could ply to all the ports of the world, and this right, counsel claimed, was manifestly absurd when conferred by a few words giving the power to operate such vessels as may be "proper and convenient." The grant of powers to a corporation must be strictly construed and followed. Reference was here had to the broad and comprehensive language used in the charter of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. Many cases were cited in support of these statements. Judge Donohue took the papers and reserved his decision.

TALE OF A RING.

HOW IT WAS LOST, FOUND, MISAPPROPRIATED, AND FINALLY FORMED THE SUBJECT OF A LAWSUIT.

In August, 1874, Miss Lydia Emmet, whose residence at New-Rochelle was entered and robbed by four masked burglars in the Fall of 1873, lost a purse containing two rings, a diamond and a pearl, the sole jewelry of any value that remained after the robbery. This purse was subsequently found in the street by William Bugle, a lad residing at New-Rochelle. Hoping to obtain a reward for the return of the rings, the finder kept the property in his possession until last April. No reward having been offered for their return up to that date, the boy at last began to grow suspicious that the rings were not so valuable as he had at first supposed. In order to satisfy his doubt he resolved to submit the question of their genuineness to a jeweler whom he knew in New-Rochelle. Accordingly he brought the two rings to the jeweler's store and asked his friend to pass his judgment upon them. The jeweler at once pronounced the pearl ring a valuable one, but seemed to hesitate in offering an opinion as to the diamond. He suggested, however, that he might go to New-York and have the question settled by an expert. The boy expressed his willingness to let the jeweler take the ring to New-York, but refused an offer from the jeweler to take the best silver watch in his store in exchange for it. Upon returning from the City, the jeweler gave back the ring to the boy, telling him that it was worth only $55. The youth remarked that the ring did not sparkle as it formerly did, whereupon the jeweler told him that it was on account of the dampness of the atmosphere. This did not satisfy him, however, and he became suspicious that he was the victim of some fraud. He began to talk of it among his friends, until one day one Michael Ball told him that the jeweler had sold the original stone for a large sum and replaced it by a worthless bit of paste, which had been scratched to imitate a flaw in the former. The boy then threatened to expose Solomon Levison, the jeweler, whereupon the latter offered to negotiate with him and pay him the difference between the value of the real and the imitation diamond. This offer, however, was subsequently withdrawn, and the boy was told that if he wanted his ring back he would have to sue for it. It seems that the boy took this excellent advice, for the case was brought on for trial yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, at White Plains, before Judge Gifford. A number of witnesses were called for the prosecution to prove that Levison had taken the ring to one A. Smith, whom he instructed to remove the real stone and replace it by a twenty-five cent paste diamond. The diamond itself Levison sold to Randall, Moremore & Co. for $175. Miss Emmet identified the ring as one which she had lost in the manner previously narrated, and stated that it had originally cost $450. Levison, while he did not deny the sale and substitution, sought not only to prove that he had bought the stone from the boy Bugle for $10, but also that Michael Ball (who had testified that the prisoner had offered him $25 as a bonus if he would not divulge his intention to make the substitution) was a party to a conspiracy to ruin him, in revenge for some losses said Ball had sustained at card playing. The jury are expected to return a verdict this morning.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

AN OLD CASE REVIVED.

ARREST OF JAMES B. CUMINGFORT ON AN ALLEGED CHARGE OF FORGERY—PARTICULARS OF THE CASE.

James B. Cumingfort, a man about forty years of age, was arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Walling and Mulvey, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on a bench warrant issued by the Court of General Sessions, in which he stands charged with forgery. The crime for which the accused is now under arrest was committed in March, 1870, at which time it is alleged that he obtained from Charles Unger & Co., brokers, at No. 46 Exchange place, $43,000 in Government bonds, paying for the same with a forged check on one of the City banks. The forgery was not discovered until the bonds had been delivered to Cumingfort and he had left the country. The accused, it is alleged, became engaged in the provision business in Baltimore, and secured his election as a member of the Produce Exchange of that city in the early part of 1870, preparatory to perpetrating the swindle on Unger & Co. Toward the latter part of March he informed a prominent Baltimore merchant with whom he had had some business transactions that he had $50,000 lying idle which he did not wish to use in his business, and which he desired to invest in Government bonds, but as he was not acquainted with any brokers in this City, he asked as a favor a letter of introduction to his broker in New-York. The Baltimore merchant complied with the request, and gave Cumingfort a letter of introduction to Messrs. Unger & Co. Armed with this letter, Cumingfort called on the firm named, and negotiated for the purchase of $43,000 in United States bonds. The negotiation was concluded on the 25th of March, 1870, on which day the bonds were delivered to Cumingfort, and he paid for the same with a certified check on a City bank. The next day it was discovered that the check was worthless, and that the certification was forged. Cumingfort had, however, disappeared, and no trace of him could be found. Some months afterward it was learned that Cumingfort had taken refuge in Europe, and the late Superintendent Jourdan, who at that time was at the head of the Police in this City, dispatched Detective John Dunne, (then attached to Police Head-quarters,) and Detective West, of Baltimore, in pursuit of the fugitive. These officers searched all over Great Britain and Ireland for Cumingfort, but were compelled to return without him, as they could not succeed in finding him, although it is said that they spent a whole week in a small town in Ireland where the man they were in search of was living. The officers arrived in this City on the day on which the funeral of Mr. Jourdan took place Some months ago Detective Walling discovered that Cumingfort had returned to this City, and he informed District Attorney Phelps of what he had learned. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest, he being under indictment for forgery, and the warrant was intrusted to Walling for execution. A diligent search for the accused was set on foot and this resulted successfully, as Cumingfort was arrested by Walling and Mulvey as he was leaving his residence, No. 858 Sixth avenue, early yesterday morning. The prisoner, who emphatically denied all knowledge of the transaction in which is alleged he bore so prominent a part, was arraigned before Superintendent Walling, at the Police Central Office, and was subsequently sent to the office of the District Attorney to be disposed of.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

A COMMITTEE OF THE STOCKHOLDERS CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY TO RESIGN.

A committee composed in part of Messrs. N. A. Cowdrey, Peter Marié, George R. Fearing, F. A. Otis, W. H. Morrell, and Jacob Cromwell, representing the holders of 30,415 shares of stock of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, have written a letter to Mr. Samuel Hayes, President of the Company, replying to a communication dated Nov. 20, addressed to Mr. A. W. Shepard, a member of the committee. They say that they do not care to argue the questions put in the letter referred to. They urge that they simply remind Mr. Hayes and his associates that they are their agents, and acting as managers of their property. They say that they are informed that the interest of Mr. Hayes and the Directors as shareholders in their property on Nov. 9, 1875, as shown by the books of the company, was only 209 shares, worth at the present market price $2,717. When the Board of Directors took the management of the property of the shareholders it was mortgaged as follows:

First mortgage six per cent. gold	$7,000,000
Second mortgage seven per cent. currency	2,741,000
Due County of St. Louis	700,000
Total	$10,441,000

The mortgage upon the property is claimed by the Directors to have been increased as follows:

Real estate mortgage	$800,000
First mortgage on Carondelet Branch	500,000
Third mortgage	4,000,000
Missouri Pacific proportion of Atlantic and Pacific Equipment bonds	500,000
Total	$5,800,000

This increase, the committee say, the Directors claim to have been faithfully used in improvements upon the property, and they ask why the Directors are so reluctant to allow the stockholders to inspect and audit the accounts. The committee then go on to say that the fact of the Directors retaining the management of this valuable property against the expressed wishes of the owners creates a distrust as to their motives, especially when the owners remember that some of the Directors have used their best exertions to get the property foreclosed, and sold under the third mortgage—the validity of which is in question—thus ruining the shareholders for whom they are trustees. The committee say they allude here particularly to Messrs. Baker and Pierce, the latter of whom they allege has been active and urgent in trying to form a ring for purchasing the premises, thus sacrificing his *cestui que trust*. In conclusion, the committee suggest to Mr. Hayes that if he is right in the assumption that the shareholders desire to retain his valuable services, the committee are wrong, and will abandon their request that he resign. To ascertain what the shareholders do want in the premises, the committee, as the authorized representatives of over thirty thousand shares, respectfully request that he will call a proper and legal meeting of the shareholders, at the earliest practicable day, and that he will direct the transfer-book to be opened in New-York for transfer for ten days, and then closed for at least ten days before the day of the meeting, in order that the wishes of the real owners of the property may be known. They also request that, until the meeting of stockholders, the Directors shall abstain from doing anything as Directors except to operate the railroad if they should get possession of it. The committee will be governed by the wishes of the stockholders, and say they hope that the Directors will submit to the same influence.

THE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATIONS.

WHAT IT COSTS TO LIGHT THE STREETS—OUR DOCK SYSTEM—THE CRACKING OF THE CANAL STREET WALL.

The Senate Special Committee sat yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to continue the inquiry as to the conduct of various departments of the County and Municipal Governments. Senator Booth presided, and Mr. John I. Davenport, in his capacity as counsel, conducted the examination of witnesses. With reference to the cracking of the wall at the foot of Canal street, two or three witnesses were examined, who testified that when that wall was but three or four days old, and before the concrete had had time for induration, a mass of nearly 100 tons of broken rock granite was placed on the pier, merely because some one wanted to get it out of the way, and this was the cause of the cracking.

Thomas O'Callaghan, Superintendent of the Bureau of Lamps in the Department of Public Works, was the last witness examined. He testified that there were now about twenty-one thousand lamps in the the streets and public places of the City; when he took charge of the bureau, about a year ago, there were about nineteen thousand three hundred lamps; the gas was supplied to the City on contract by the gas companies at a fixed price per lamp per annum; the prices stipulated ranged from $28 to $50 per lamp; the suburban gas company that supplied the annexed district charged the highest price, and its contract had until 1881 to run; the New-York Gas-light Company charged the lowest price per lamp; there were seven different companies in contract with the City, and with five of them the contracts were made from year to year; the contract for lighting the annexed district was made before the annexation; all the contracts required that the gas furnished to the City should be of at least sixteen candle-power, and that a uniform pressure should be maintained; witness had never tested the illuminating power or the pressure to ascertain whether it filled the specifications of the contracts in these respects; no tests that he knew of had ever been made; the lamps throughout the City were generally from sixty to eighty-five feet apart; witness was sure they were in no places only twenty feet apart, except, perhaps, in front of churches; the cost of removing a lamp was $4 and of putting up one $10.

Q.—You say it costs $4 to remove a lamp and $10 to put one up, independent of any question as to the cost of the lamp itself, or any materials. Now, have you ever caused lamps to be removed and then put another one up in the same place? A.—I never have.

Q.—You are quite sure this has not been done? A.—I know it hasn't to my knowledge.

Q.—Didn't you remove a lamp from in front of a liquor store in Harlem, against earnest protest, and afterward put a lamp up almost at that same place? A.—Not to my knowledge; I never heard any protest.

At this point Mr. Wright addressed the committee as counsel for Col. Meehan, engineer of the Dock Department, and said he was desirous of putting in some testimony to refute the charges made here by a witness named Penn, a former employe of Messrs. Benoit & Wood, to the effect that Col. Meehan had received commissions from that firm on the moneys received by them from the department on contracts to furnish materials.

Mr. Davenport said he had no knowledge of Col. Meehan or of Mr. Penn until they appeared before this committee and no desire to do injustice to either of them, and he had no objection to permitting this testimony to be put in. It was proper and just that it should be put in, if desired, but he could not consent to its going in now, because he wished to have Mr. Penn present when this proof was taken against him, or against his recorded testimony. If it would suit the counsel and his client to be heard on Wednesday they could have opportunity. Meantime, he could subpœna Mr. Penn to be present also. This proposition was agreed to and the committee adjourned.

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE MANHATTAN COMPANY AND THE OWNERS OF PROPERTY ALONG THE PROPOSED LINE.

The officers and Directors of the Mahattan Rapid-transit Railway will apply next Wednesday to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a commission to settle the differences which have arisen between that company and the owners of property along the line of the proposed elevated road. This commission, when appointed, will determine whether or not the road shall be built, and it will be in accordance with their report that the Supreme Court will make an order in favor of or against the company. It is as yet a matter of doubt whether the court will appoint the commission this week, but the Directors, through their attorneys, will use every proper effort to have it done. As has been heretofore stated, the contractors of the East side roads will endeavor to build them by authority of the charter granted the New-York Elevated Railroad Company. It will not be until they fail with this charter that they will avail themselves of the privileges granted the Manhattan Company. Meanwhile the work of extending the elevated road from Greenwich street to Central Park is fast progressing. The company hope to have the road completed to Fifty-ninth street inside of three weeks, thus giving them a continuous line from the Battery to the Park. At present the upper terminus of the road is at Forty-fourth street, the nearest station being but two blocks below. The running time from the Battery to Forty-second street, and vice versa, averages twenty-two minutes. The number of persons traveling by this line is steadily increasing. In November, 1874, the total number of passengers carried was 50,000, in round figures, while in the present month it is estimated that the number will exceed 110,000. This number would be still further increased but for a scarcity of rolling stock. The company have not half cars enough, and complaint is made along the entire line because of the lack of accommodations. Several locomotives and coaches are now building, and the company have expressed their determination to put on another train early in the month of December.

THE TURF.

BETTING-BOOKS ON THE BELMONT AND WITHERS STAKES FOR 1876.

Messrs. John Morrissey & Co. yesterday, a month earlier than usual, opened the betting-books on the Belmont and Withers Stakes for 1876. These books are under the auspices of the American Jockey Club, and propositions will be received at the club-rooms, corner Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street. In the Belmont Stakes there are forty-seven nominations, and the odds offered against each of them are as follows:

	Odds.		Odds.
Alaric	8 to 1	Bay Flower colt	15 to 1
Sultana	8 to 1	Dundreary	15 to 1
Pastor	8 to 1	Eleanor colt	15 to 1
Brother to Bassett	8 to 1	Crab Orchard	15 to 1
Killarney	9 to 1	Fredericktown	15 to 1
Malcolm	9 to 1	Lillie Belle	15 to 1
Fiddlestick	10 to 1	Victory	15 to 1
Bertram	10 to 1	Red Coat	15 to 1
Bengal	10 to 1	Dailgasian	15 to 1
Baronet	10 to 1	Bryen	15 to 1
Bertram	10 to 1	Maidstone colt	15 to 1
Merlin	10 to 1	Little Miss filly	15 to 1
Frivolity colt	10 to 1	Donough	15 to 1
Osseo	10 to 1	Lewis & Co.'s gr. c. by Hunter's Lexington	20 to 1
Ambush	10 to 1		
Sunburst	10 to 1		
Julietta colt	10 to 1	Panic colt, out of Long Nine	20 to 1
Sue Washington colt	10 to 1	Panic colt, dam by Australian	20 to 1
Clematis	12 to 1		
Algerine	12 to 1	Bank Stock	20 to 1
Rappahannock	12 to 1	Danville	20 to 1
Barricade	12 to 1	Crouse's Syren colt	20 to 1
Verona filly	12 to 1	Compliment	20 to 1
O'Donnell's Leamington filly	15 to 1	Wah-ta-wah	25 to 1
		Nina Douglass	25 to 1

THE WITHERS STAKE.

The Withers Stake for three-year olds is a mile dash, and is run a week previous to the Belmont. It has forty-six nominations, and the odds offered against each of them are as follows:

Sultana	7 to 1	Osseo	10 to 1
Freebooter	8 to 1	Ambush	10 to 1
Killarney	8 to 1	Dailgasian	10 to 1
Cyril	8 to 1	Maidstone colt	10 to 1
Merlin	8 to 1	Julietta colt	10 to 1
Baronet	8 to 1	Sue Washington c't	10 to 1
Eagless filly	8 to 1	Little Miss filly	10 to 1
Viceroy	8 to 1	O'Donnell's Leamington filly	12 to 1
Merciless	8 to 1		
Sunburst	8 to 1	Bay Flower colt	12 to 1
Pastor	8 to 1	Ecliptic filly	12 to 1
Brother to Bassett	8 to 1	Jenipher	12 to 1
Fiddlestick	9 to 1	Crab Orchard	12 to 1
Bertram	9 to 1	Bryen	12 to 1
Lord Carlisle	9 to 1	Cornucopia	15 to 1
Frivolity colt	9 to 1	Dundreary	15 to 1
Clematis	10 to 1	Eleanor colt	15 to 1
Algerine	10 to 1	Hunter's Lexington colt	15 to 1
Bengal	10 to 1		
Bambino	10 to 1	Panic	15 to 1
Lillie Belle	10 to 1	Danville	15 to 1
Phaeton Brenna c'lt	10 to 1	Crouse's Syren colt	15 to 1
Imp. Chamande c'lt	10 to 1	Johnny B.	15 to 1

FOX-HUNTING IN NEW-JERSEY.

A LARGE MEET, BUT AN UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR REYNARD—PATIENT BUT DISAPPOINTED SPORTSMEN.

The "fox-hunt" in the vicinity of Hackensack yesterday proved an entire failure, in consequence of the inability of Mr. Donohue's dogs to find a fox in any of the covers drawn during the day. The party started out on the Patterson road about 7 o'clock in the morning. Among the mounted horsemen were Mr. N. H. Frost, of Brooklyn; Henry Traphagen, of Jersey City; Cormack Meyers, George Longstaff, James Gounoud, John Ryan, James Wilkins, Joe Donohue, Jr., John J. Anderson, ex-Senator Lyder, Charles Townsend, John Titus, and George Clemends. Several road wagons followed behind, one of which was occupied by Mr. William H. Kirkland, Joe Donohue, Sr., M. M. Wygant, and others. The party cantered along the road at an easy gait until the Half-way House, at Centreville, was reached, when they turned in a westerly direction toward a dense wood called the "Bear's Nest." With the expectation of finding a fox here, Messrs. Ryan, Donohue, and Tom Robinson, the whippers-in, let loose the dogs, and urged them into cover, while the horsemen drew rein in a hollow near an angle of the thicket. For a brief interval the dogs acted as if they meant business, but soon getting out of the reach of the admonishing whip of Robinson, scampered about apparently without any object in view. After a fruitless search, lasting over an hour, the hounds were withdrawn from this place, and taken to another cover, about a mile and a half distant, called the "Big Swamp Woods," where they also failed to find a fox. The horsemen, who had followed patiently on the heels of the dogs from the start, turned back disheartened about 1 o'clock, and after lunching at the Half-way House, and amusing themselves in various ways for a short while in its neighborhood, retraced their steps and arrived in Hackensack about 4 o'clock. The dogs and attendants reached the village a few minutes later.

FAIR OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

The ladies of the New-York Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society opened a bazaar yesterday in Masonic Temple, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. It will be continued during the present week, closing next Saturday night. There are many really notable articles on exhibition, more particularly in the "relic room." In this apartment are displayed more than a hundred rare specimens, of great value to antiquarians, the following being some of the more important ones: An arm-chair, 200 years old, the property of the Bishop of London of that date; a parchment in Hebrew of the Book of Esther, 800 years old; an autograph letter of John Wesley; an autograph letter from Baron Von Humboldt; table, 170 years old, the first piece of mahogany brought to New-York; *Life of Christ*, written by Rev. Samuel Wesley in 1697; *History of the Trial of Charles I.*, printed in 1683; shells from the Sea of Galilee; dresses and petticoats over a hundred and fifty years old; portraits of Judge Robert R. Livingston and his wife, Mrs. Margaret Beekman; autograph letters of Alexander Hamilton, Robert Morris, James Madison, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, the Emperor of Germany, and others; old Bible used by Preacher Embury at the first Methodist sermon delivered in America, and numerous other interesting articles. This room is under charge of several young ladies wearing the costume of one hundred years ago. Another room is known as the Lady Washington Tea Chamber. A prominent article is a miniature representation of the famous schooner Nancy. The vessel on exhibition is loaded with miniature tea-boxes, which are for sale. The ladies prominent in this bazaar are Mrs. J. A. Wright, President of the fair; Mrs. Dr. Olin, Mrs. William B. Skidmore, Mrs. J. M. Cornell, Mrs. George Lansing, Mrs. Dr. McAllister, Mrs. Dr. Kidder, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Mrs. William Collins, and Mrs. E. T. Lynch. Next Wednesday evening these ladies propose giving a Japanese tea party in the Lady Washington room, on which occasion Mr. F. A. Knobiki, a native of that country, will have charge of the tea-kettle. The fair is open daily from 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We should be glad if "Sentinel" would call at THE TIMES office on Wednesday afternoon.

David Roach, aged forty, of Ridge and Delancey streets, died suddenly while at work in No. 355 Broadway, yesterday.

Prof. Frank H. Hamilton is to assume the Presidency of the Medico-Legal Society made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Clark Bell.

Toys for the little children may be sent to Mrs. Fanny Barrow, No. 178 Madison avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

Pier No. 39 North River, used by Dodd's Express Company, was damaged $100 yesterday evening by catching fire from sparks from a canal-boat.

The first lecture in the Charlier Institute course will be delivered in the chapel, No. 107 West Fifty-eighth street, this evening. The subject is "Water—Our Croton."

James Walker, deck hand on a canal-boat lying at the foot of West Twenty-sixth street, died suddenly on the way to this City. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

A ladies' fair will be held in the rooms adjoining St. Luke's Church, Hudson street, opposite Grove, commencing this morning at 11 o'clock and continuing for four days.

Dr. Frederic R. Marvin will lecture in Unity Chapel, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 8 P. M. Subject—"Mme. Roland."

Joseph Abbott, aged sixteen, of No. 33 Baxter street, while at work in the tin factory of Hines & Ginna, No. 37 Dey street, yesterday, was badly injured by being caught in the shafting.

At a meeting of the International Code Committee held last evening, suitable resolutions were adopted regarding the death of Rev. Dr. James B. Mills, late Secretary of the committee.

Coroner Woltman yesterday impaneled a jury in the case of the gate-keeper Michael Creevy, murdered on Blackwell's Island on last Friday morning. The inquest in the case will be held to-day.

Officer Gardner, of the Ninth Precinct, was kicked in the abdomen and badly injured yesterday by a junkman named Cornelius Haggerty, whom he had arrested for being drunk and disorderly.

At De Gormo's dancing academy, No. 55 West Thirty-third street, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, the managers of the Home for the Blind will hold a fair for the benefit of that institution.

This being St. Andrew's Day, members of the St. Andrew's Society of New-York, will dine this evening at Delmonico's. Lord Houghton is to be the guest of the society. Robert Gordon, Esq., President, will preside.

Andre Christol placed his final deposit of the stakes for the wrestling match with Bauer, in the hands of Mr. F. J. Engelhardt yesterday. It is expected that Bauer will do likewise to-day. The date of the match is not yet fully determined upon, but it must take place between the 7th and 14th of December.

Rev. N. Bjerring, of the Greek Church, will lecture before the public this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, on the subject: "The Oriental Church, and its Friendly Relations to Other Religious Bodies." The lecture was announced Sunday at several of the prominent Episcopal churches.

BROOKLYN.

During the past month 1,259 persons have been vaccinated at the Eastern District Dispensary.

Frederick A. Schroeder, Mayor elect, yesterday took the oath of office before Deputy City Clerk McNamara.

The Police of the Second and Sixth Precincts closed a number of policy shops in their respective precincts yesterday.

It was rumored in the vicinity of the City Hall yesterday that Gen. Woodward, President of the Board of City Works, was about to resign his position.

The trial of John J. Burroughs, on an indictment charging him with the murder of his wife Elizabeth, is set down for to-morrow in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Under the administration of the present Charity Commissioners it costs forty per cent. of the entire appropriation for charitable purposes to distribute the supplies to the poor.

Most of the savings bank officials are opposed to a reduction of the present rate of percentage, on the ground that if the rate were reduced from six to five per cent. a large number of depositors would withdraw their deposits.

John McNamara was found on Sunday night lying on a bundle of straw in a garret at No. 72 Hamilton avenue. He was sick and destitute, and died while being removed to the Long Island College Hospital. His death is said to have been occasioned by want and exposure.

Residents on Atlantic avenue, in the vicinity of Hicks street, complain that a number of young roughs from the Twelfth and Sixth Wards are nightly in the habit of having pitched battles in that neighborhood. Many windows and doors have been broken by the bricks thrown by the roughs.

The members of Central Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., of Brooklyn, have arranged for a series of lectures to be delivered at their rooms, corner Court and Schermerhorn streets, during the Winter. The first of the series will be delivered this evening by A. W. Peters, of Orion Lodge, upon the subject of "Epitaphs."

Yesterday Justice Barnard ordered the fines imposed on Charity Commissioners Ferguson, Powell, and Wills, to be remitted and the sums which they were required to pay when they were convicted of malfeasance in office, paid back by the County Treasurer. This action was taken in consequence of the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Matthew Lowden and John Hall will be put on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning for the murder of Henry Thompson, the colored man who, with another negro man named Jackson, was killed at a picnic in the Schuetzen Park last October. Hall and Lowden were jointly indicted with John McGuire, who was convicted of killing Jackson and sent to State Prison for life.

LONG ISLAND.

The schooner Baxter, ashore at Fire Island, Capt. Weeks, from Haverstraw, with 22,000 brick for Wood & Ireland, has been stripped and left to go to pieces. Loss, $4,000.

Some eighteen months ago a German shoemaker named Christian Goethel was taken sick, when his relatives refused to care for him. He took up his abode with a family named Diestal, at Newtown, who administered to his wants. After lingering a short time Goethel died, but before his death he bequeathed to Diestal $15,000. When his relatives learned this they contested the will on the grounds of undue influences. After a six months' litigation Surrogate Hagner Friday admitted the will to probate.

NEW-JERSEY.

Four boys escaped from the State Reform School at Jamesburg yesterday.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, received $75,918 86 in taxes and assessments last week.

The five year-old child of Peter Langdon, residing in White street, Jersey City, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. County Physician Stout was notified.

Hon. Charles H. Winfield's stable in Greenville was entered by a burglar Sunday night, and a quantity of clothing, a revolver, and a small sum of money stolen.

Annie Stulthough, an employe in the winding department of the New-Brunswick carpet mills, was caught in the machinery yesterday morning and seriously injured.

Rev. Father Vanuta, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, in old Hudson City, is lying at the point of death, and his physicians have abandoned all hope of his recovery.

William B. Barton, of New-Brunswick, was accidentally shot in the leg yesterday while carelessly handling a pistol. The wound was probed, but the bullet could not be found.

John McAlister, a prisoner who escaped from the Passaic County Jail three years ago, has returned and delivered himself up. He was committed to await trial on a charge of assault.

David Struning, of Newark, is lying at the point of death in consequence of being struck on the head with a stone on Thanksgiving Day. In consequence of his precarious condition the authorities have been notified and will institute a search for his assailant, who is as yet unknown. A man with whom Struning was on bad terms is said to have left the city.

It has been decided that no inquest is necessary in the case of Theodore Van Zandt, the New-York banker, who was run over and killed at the depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in Morristown, Saturday afternoon. The fatal occurrence was purely accidental and the result of carelessness on the part of deceased, who attempted to get on the train while it was in motion.

In the Passaic County Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Matthias L. Christie, the bank clerk who embezzled $8,300 of the funds of the First National Bank of Paterson, was arraigned for trial. By advice of his counsel, he pleaded guilty to an indictment containing ten counts. the total defalcations charged in which amount to about $1,000. He was remanded to jail to await sentence, which will be pronounced on Saturday.

On Saturday night the son of a farmer named Stansberry, living on a farm near Fanwood, in Union County, discovered two men leading a horse and wagon, valued at $500, out of the barn. He armed himself with a revolver and ordered the men to halt, when one of them threw a stone at him. The young man then fired, and one of the thieves fell to the ground. He quickly regained his feet, however, and the two took refuge in flight. Tracks of blood were traced for some distance along the road, making it evident that the thief was severely wounded.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY was made when DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was invented. For burns, piles, sores, and cuts it is acknowledged to have no equal. 25 cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Hyde, Miss N. Hyde, Miss M. Hyde, Miss G. Hyde, Col. W. H. Chesebrough, Secretary United States Legation, London, and Mrs. Chesebrough, Mrs. H. A. Chesebrough, Mrs. J. Heins, J. Vance, Miss V. Vance, Miss G. Vance, Miss M. Smith, W. Ebbern, G. Cowan, G. A. Dexter, R. B. Dennington, W. B. Page, C. Rider, C. Oxley, C. H. Shackleton, E. Garsia, J. Cassin, C. Small, R. A. Parker, W. Clark, T. Irving, Dr. R. A. Reemlin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. T. Caxton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wellesley, Rev. G. M. Innes and Mrs. Innes, Miss Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. Tyrer, Master Thompson, G. Lindeboy, Miss Lindeboy, Capt. Ritten, Capt. Jansen.

In steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda.—Mrs. C. Fraser and three children, James Bowes and child, T. Strong, C. F. Derry, W. B. Boyd, D. W. Gifford, Capt. V. Long, Capt. N. P. Perry, G. T. Luce, Jr.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:04 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon sets..6:23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:19 | Gov. Island.10:08 | Hell Gate.11:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, Nov. 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Montana, (Br.,) Beddoe, Liverpool, Eng., Williams & Guion; Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Ship Star of the West, Gardner, Shanghai, China, Salter & Livermore.

Barks Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Tucker; Annie Burrill, (Br.,) Killam, Tybee, Ga., for orders; Maria, (Ital.,) Trapani, Trieste, Austria, Funch, Edye & Co.; Gughen, (Fr.) Bouton, Santander, Spain, Boyd & Hincken; Carlton, Coggins, London, Eng., Brett, Son & Co.; Cardenas, Weldon, Havana, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Isaac, (Aust.,) Moreno, Glasgow, Scotland, Siocevich & Co.; Jose E. More, Carlisle, Sagualagrande, Cuba, Weydell & Co.; Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brigs Balgar, Baum, St. Johns, Antigua, Dwight & Platt; Emily, (Br.,) Morgan, Belize, Hond., William Jex & Co.; Eleanor, (Br.,) Ogilbie, Gibraltar for orders, C. W. Berteaux; Martha, Wiley, St. Johns, P. R., E. Sanchez y Dolz; Harry and Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Barbados, Dwight & Platt; Elche, (Br.,) Trowbridge, Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Schrs. Velma, Plunkett, Kingston, Ja., M. Ramus; Welcome, Beebe, Lozier, Samana, Ja., Evans, Ball & Co.; Dart, Campbell, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; F. A. Magee, Young, St. Augustine, Fla., Warren Ray; Harvest, Corwin, Providence, R. I., H. W. Jackson & Son; Susan Stetson, Lewis, Gonaives, Hayti, A. Nones & Co.; Azelda and Laura, Jorgensen, Point de Piax, Hayti, B. J. Wenberg; J. K. Lawrence, Herrick, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray.

Barge Baltimore, McCue, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Nov. 17, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Nov. 23, lat. 45 40, lon. 42 32, passed derelict bark Sarpedon, waterlogged and abandoned, foremast, bowsprit, and jibboom the only spars standing. 24th, lat. 43 33, lon. 48 03, steam-ship Egypt, hence for Liverpool. 28th, 212 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ships Germanic, City of Chester, and Neckar, bound E.; 198 miles E. of do., steam-ships Helvetia and France. do.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Ship Annie M. Small, (of Mystic,) Packer, San Francisco Aug. 11, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to C. H. Mallory & Co. Crossed the equator in the Pacific Sept. 6, and had light N. E. trades; passed Cape Horn Oct. 1, and had thick fogs for several days; Oct. 2, lat. 23 37, lon. 62 19, signaled schr. Alice Abbot, steering S.; 15th, lat. 24 45, lon. 25 57, spoke ship Cape Wrath, (Br.,) do.; Captain reported second mate sick.

Bark D. A. Brayton, (of Fall River,) Gray, Pisagua Aug. 13, Tome, Chili, Sept. 7, with nitrate of soda and wool to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to D. B. Dearborn. Passed Cape Horn Sept. 28; crossed the equator Oct. 29 in lon. 35 15; Sept. 28, lat. 54 lon. 58, spoke ship Ellen Monroe, from San Francisco for Liverpool; Oct. 19, lat. 22 15 lon. 27 15, ship Wm. Duthie, (Br.,) from San Francisco for Sydney, W. S. W.; Oct. 20, lat. 21 30, lon. 26 10, spoke bark Smith, (Norw.,) from Bremen for Rangoon; Nov. 15, lat. 22 15 lon. 64 20, schr. Stephen Harding, from Wilmington, N. C., for Ponce, P. R.

Brig Acelia, Thurlow, Gatteson, Stettin 75 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Thessalos, (Greek,) Calumendas, Sierra Leone 57 ds., in ballast to Munzinger & Pitzipio. Nov. 27, lat. 38 50, lon. 73, spoke schr. Tampico.

Schr. Annie Amsden, (of Providence,) Mathesen, Salt Cay, T. I., 18 ds., with salt to master. No date, &c., spoke brig Mary Knowlton, hence, for Port-au-Prince; no date, &c., schr. Angola Wooster, from Wilmington, N. C., for Cape Hayti, 10 ds. out.

Schr. Harmon Curtis, Curtis, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Frank Atwood, Bryan, Mayaguez, P. R., Nov. 18, with oranges to William Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Parepa, Smith, Progreso Nov. 13, via Delaware Breakwater 27th, with hemp to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship John Bertram, (Norw.,) Reed, London Sept. 27, with mdse. to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Ocean Express, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Crowell, Limerick Oct. 10, via Sydney, C. B., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Cort Adler, (Norw.,) Olsen, Hamburg 71 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Made the southern passage and had strong westerly gales; was 21 ds. beating down the English Channel.

Bark Emma Francis, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Burns, Montevideo Sept. 29, with hides to C. W. Bertaux. Is anchored on the bar.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with naval stores to Warren Ray.

Schr. Sarah A. Reed, Guptill, Point-a-Pitre Oct. 30, with sugar, &c., to H. A. Owen. Is anchored in the bay.

Schr. Mary Helen, (of East Machias,) Sanborn, Turk's Island, via New-Haven, 16 ds., with salt to Jas. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mattie, Hand, Providence, in ballast to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Petty, Bristol, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. H. Ordione, Wilbur, Portland.

Schr. Time, Mackey, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Elias Ross, Lewis, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Sam'l L. Crocker, Thrasher, Warren.

Schr. Connecticut, McCabe, Westerly.

Schr. A. K. Woodward, Woodward, Westerly.

Schr. S. C. Tryon, [illegible]

SLD. ships St. [illegible] Isle, for Liverpool; barks Olivers and Farewell, for Bremen; Nordpol, [illegible] cisco Bellagamba; [illegible] L. Squires, for [illegible]

WIND—Sunset, a gale, N. W.; clear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. Gen. Grant, [illegible] Bermuda, put into [illegible]

Ship Calliope, [illegible] put into Halifax [illegible] inst. for destination [illegible]

Schr. Epes Tarr, [illegible] out of Halifax, [illegible] Shoals, but was [illegible] and taken back [illegible]

Brig Iris, (Br.,) [illegible] was totally wrecked [illegible] Cape Breton. The crew were saved. [illegible] ticulars.

Schr. Emma, at Halifax [illegible] for Philadelphia [illegible] St. Helena wharf [illegible]

Schr. Acadia, at Halifax [illegible] the bark Brothers [illegible] Halifax, U. S., to-day.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 25.—Arr. Nov. 17, brigantines Mary C. Comery, Howard, New-York; Fleetwood, Gavin, Shediac; [illegible] lington, London [illegible] lottetown, P. E. I. Sld. Nov. 10, bark H. Von Schruber, [illegible] 13th, barks Eli[illegible] Scalla, Waulk, W[illegible] Norfolk, Va.

ST. GEORGES, Bermuda, Nov. 25.—Sld. 13th, brigantine Rover, White, [illegible] Welford, Hamburg [illegible]

HAVANA, Nov. [illegible] York Nov. 23, arr. [illegible]

BRIDGEWATER, [illegible] Lord, Demerara.

CARDENAS, Nov. 25.—Sld. bark Jose de Bueno, Jones, N. of Hatteras; schr. C. A. Bovey, (Br.,) Kelley, N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, Nov. 25.—Sld. [illegible] Gilpi, New-Orleans; [illegible] ing, New-York.

HANTSPORT, N. S., Nov. 27.—Arr. brig Annie, (Br.,) Demerara. Sld. 27th, Sch. Anna Frye, New-York.

HALIFAX, Nov. 28.—Arr. brig Forest Prince, (Br.,) Demerara; 29th, steamer Carroll, Wright, Boston.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Arr. steamer St. Mary, Staples, Indianola (and sailed for New-Orleans); schrs. Pereaux, (Br.,) Cornwallis, N. S.; Thomas R. Pillsbury, Pitcher, Portland, and Eva May, McAndrews, do. Sld. steamer City of Vera Cruz, Deakin, New-York; bark Virgin de los Nieves, (Span.,) Alsina, New-Orleans; brig Le Pellerin, (Fr.,) Berthol, Charleston.

MATANZAS, Nov. 27.—Sld. brig T. Remick, Rose, Pensacola.

PICTON, N. S., Nov. 27.—Cld. bark J. W., (Nr.,) Charleston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Sld. Olof Glas, Transit, Hildegaard, Laura Emily, Tollo, Challenge, Pace Schiaffino, Derby, Marie, Capt. Weyhausen, Lalla, Canning, Meta, Carrara.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Fortuna.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Giulio.

Arr. out on the 27th inst., Syra, Geo. W. Jones, Jedanesti Dubrovacki.

Arr. out on the 29th inst., Bertolotto Savona, Pater.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 29.—The White Star steamer Britannic, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Nov. 20, arr. off Crookhaven at 3:30 this morning, en route to Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 29.—The Hamburg-American steamship Suevia, Capt. Franzen, from New-York Nov. 18, arr. here to-day on the way to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 29.—The steamer Illinois, of the American Line, Capt. Shackford, from Philadelphia Nov. 19, arr. here to-night.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.,
FINE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
EMBRACING
Every Article in the Line.
DRESSING-CASES AND WORK-BOXES.
TOILET ARTICLES,
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NOVELTIES,
FOR
WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS
(THE CHOICEST KIND.)
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Silver-Plated Table Ware
MANUFACTURED BY THE
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NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those SILVER-PLATED HEAVIEST on the parts most exposed to wear, and bearing the Trade-Mark
1847, ROGERS BROS., XII.
N.B.—This great improvement is applied alike to each grade of Plate, A1, 8 and 12 oz., as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,
CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS.
ALSO TO THEIR ASSORTMENT OF
SEALSKIN SACQUES
WHICH IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED.
C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES
NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *Concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA. Your uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHL. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *Rival anywhere*.
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